

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

Offers Commissions to Local Charities
Futures Act Too Vague for Enforcement
The Office Stove
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Farm Holiday Movement Fades
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The International Grain and Hay Show
Relief Has 10,000,000 Bushels of Wheat



Enlarged Grain Storage Facilities of the Higginsville Flour Mills, Higginsville, Mo.

[For description see page 400]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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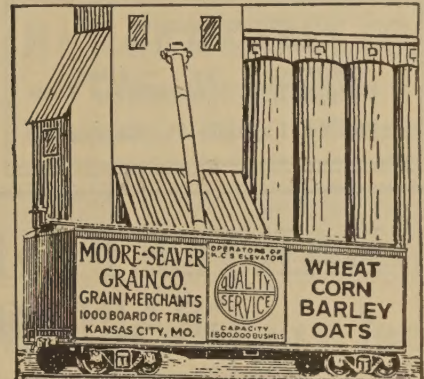
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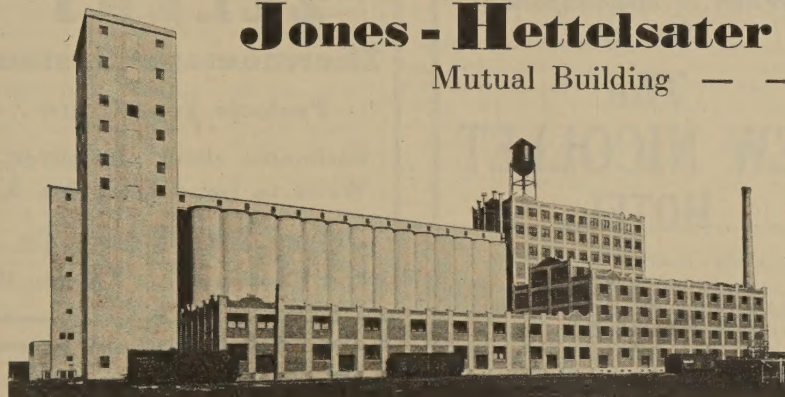
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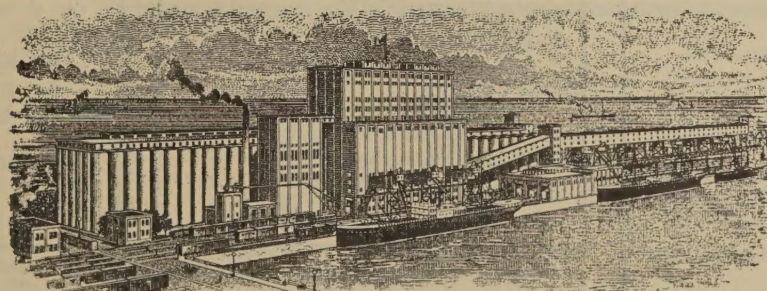
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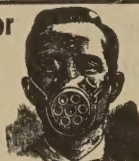
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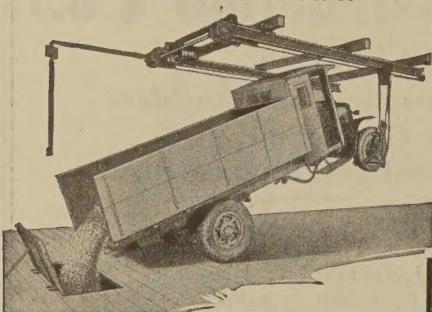
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The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
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Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
63 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements
is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—50,000 bu. elevator for sale; elec. power; sheller; good business. Price \$8,000. 71X5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MINNESOTA—20,000 bu. elevator for sale; 12 bins; elec. power; 10-ton dump scale; 10 coal bins; 4 lots; good location. E. F. Greening, Grand Meadow, Minn.

OHIO—Two elevators on W. & L. E. R. R. and one on N. Y. C. R. R. in Horn County, Ohio, for sale. Good reason for selling. P. H. Fulstow Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; only elevator at station; doing good business; a money making proposition. Write 71U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

N. ILLINOIS elevator, lumber and coal business station on St. Paul for sale; offer modern residence, store bldg., corncrib, coal sheds, double lumber shed, cement house, modern elevator, 5 small buildings, complete \$5,500 cash. Merchandise extra; no trades. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

WAKITA, OKLA.—14,000 bus. iron-clad wheat elevator for sale; good wheat belt; truck dump; two legs; automatic scale; fast house; coal bin, whse. on property; averages 110,000 to 120,000 bus. per yr. Sacrifice at \$4,500, \$2,500 down balance easy payments. For information write Ponca City Mfg. Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE elevator at some good wheat point in Oklahoma. Address 71X6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

WYOMING—Flour and feed mill for sale; a good location; priced to sell. Address Mrs. D. S. Butler, Gillette, Wyoming.

MEMPHIS, TENN. — Liquidation sale—feed mill, formerly operated by Pease & Dwyer Co. A complete, modern plant for manufacture of stock and poultry feeds; ready to run on an hour's notice; on I. C. and Frisco tracks, within 200 ft. of deep water on Mississippi River. 50,000 bus. bulk storage, ample sack storage, 18 motors. This section, with cotton bringing a good price, is improving rapidly. Must be sold. Happy Feed Mills, Inc., J. T. Morgan, Pres.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager, bookkeeper and auditor; experienced; 40 yrs. old; married; personal interview desired. Write 71W4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filling, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CRACKED CORN MACHINE—Grader, cleaner, polisher; dust collector, 5-h.p. motor; ton per hr. 71X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MIXER—Ton vertical size, with or without 5-h.p. motor and V-belt drive. We guarantee. 71X4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

PORTABLE HAMMER mill for sale; made right; large capacity; first class in every way. Address 71X8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 and 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 2,000 lb. and 4,000 lb. Fairbanks Dial Scales; Hopper Scales; Toledo Exact Weight Scale; No. 0 Corn Cutter; Conical Corn Cracker; Corn Cutter and Grader; Corn Meal Bolter; New and Used Batch Mixers; Gedge Gray Mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler Driers; Dust Collectors; Alfalfa Bolters; Humphrey Elevator; Clipper Cleaners and Graders; All Kinds of Grain Cleaners; Semi-Diesel Engines; Motors All Sizes; Large and Small Pulleys; Attrition Mills All Sizes; New and Used Hammer Mills. Everything for the Feed Mill or Elevator. Write Your Wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

SCALES FOR SALE

ONE 12-BUSHEL and one 4-bushel Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in perfect working condition; will sell cheap. Write 71U4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRIC MOTORS—Any size; bankrupt stock; rebuilt; guaranteed. Write 71X2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A FEW EXCEPTIONAL buys in rebuilt diesel engines, 1-25-hp.; 2-90-hp.; 1-125-hp.; Fairbanks-Morse and other standard makes. Guaranteed performance. Write us your needs; we may have just the engine you want. John Reiner & Co., Inc., 29 Howard St., New York, N. Y. Walker 5-1795.

How Quickly We Forget



From Chicago Daily News

Tons To Dollars and Cents

Two Ton Tables: Zellers Hay & Coal Table shows the value of any weight of a given commodity from 10 to 4,000 pounds by 10 pound breaks at \$2.00 to \$14.25 per ton by 25 cent rises. Each of its 50 pages of tables shows the value of any weight up to one ton and also for the given weight plus one ton at the price given at top of page. Printed from large clear type; pounds in red ink; values in black ink. Bound in flexible cloth-lined enamel covers, size 5½x7¾ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 2—Shows at a glance or with one addition, the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds, at any given price per ton from \$2.75 to \$25.00, by 25c rises. No additions are necessary for quantities up to 5,000 pounds, the body of the pages showing the value of these weights by 10-pound breaks. Price per ton and cwt. are printed at top of each page, near outer edge. Cloth bound, 94 pages, 5½x7¾ inches, book paper. Weight 10 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Fractional-Ton Value Tables—For retail sales of coal, hay, feed or any other commodity bought or sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, the Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Value Tables are designed for determining the value of any fraction of a ton from 5 to 1,995 pounds by five-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 a ton by 25c rises. Opportunity for error in reading is minimized by horizontal and vertical ruling. The tables are conveniently arranged and well printed from large type on book paper. A marginal price-index facilitates quick reference. Cloth bound, 154 pages, 4½x8½ inches, weight 8 ounces. Order Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Tables. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

7-Ton Value Tables—This revised and enlarged edition of the Coal Dealer's Friend shows the value of any commodity sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds at prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per ton by 25-cent rises. Facing pages of the 7-ton tables show the value of any quantity from 2,000 to 14,000 pounds by 10-pound breaks at the stipulated price. A marginal index provides quick reference to the pages bearing the computation sought. A 26-page supplement showing the value of any quantity from 10 to 1,990 pounds by 10-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 by 25-cent rises is bound in front part of book. This book of 106 pages is well bound in buckram, 5½x9½ inches. Weight 14 ounces. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 1—Give you at a glance or with one addition the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds at \$1.00 to \$12.00 per ton, by 5c rises, and from \$12.00 to \$16.00 by 25c rises, for either Long or Short Tons. In addition to the value tables it contains 34 pages of information, such as How to Estimate the Quantity of Coal in a Bin, the Different Kinds of Coal, Comparative Weights, Long and Short Tons from 1 cwt. to 105 tons, comparative prices Long and Short Tons .01 cent to \$12.096 and 33 pages British Thermal Unit Tables and 21 pages explaining how to determine B. t. u. values. 200 pages, 5½x8½ inches, bound in cloth. Weight 11 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 22, 1933

IOWA still leads in the number of country elevator offices visited by midnight prowlers. The wise elevator managers will bury their portable valuables or at least hide them in a secret nook.

ONE OF THE most exasperating examples of base ingratitude is found in the farmers who rushed into town to cash their AAA bonus checks and then hurried out to join the Farmers' Holiday Strike.

GRAIN shippers are not alone in trying to regulate the truckers. The National Retail Coal Merchants Ass'n has an even greater stake in their elimination, and will try to regulate them by taking them into the fold.

NORTH DAKOTA'S Governor is said to have lifted his embargo on shipments of durum wheat out of the state because the price has advanced to a figure attracting importation of Canadian durum. If the demand for durum is so much stronger than for hard spring wheat, why does Governor Langer permit North Dakota farmers to grow anything else?

AFTER LUNCHING on tempting morsels flavored with red squill crafty rats give no further attention to nibbling grain or undermining elevator foundations, in fact they lose all interest in life and quit.

THE UNUSUALLY dry summer and the dearth of feeds is stimulating the installation of feed grinding equipment by far-sighted elevator operators, who recognize the advantage of providing facilities for serving their communities.

AN IOWA DEALER whose discouraging experience with credit business forced him to give up temporarily all business, has now returned and his sign reads, (as announced elsewhere in this number): "Beckley's CASH Feed and Seed Store."

THE FEDERAL Emergency Relief Administration has allotted 32 cars of wheat to drought sections of Kansas for feeding work animals. You cannot blame the recipients if they sell the wheat and buy feed better suited to the needs of their animals.

RECENT DISCLOSURES of the activities of the bucket-shop keepers of Baltimore and Chicago prove that it is possible to get a lot of new business by advertising and hustling to interest prospects. The mopers who sit with folded hands should profit by their example.

IF YOU do know how the Administration's inflation program will affect the grain markets, refrain from telling lest your friends be disappointed and lose confidence in your judgment. Most market students are so befuddled they exclaim without any hesitation, "I do not know."

THE MARKED increase in the number of new members admitted by the State Associations recently shows that the majority of the country grain dealers are alert and ready to take every advantage arising from the favorable drafting of the new code for country elevator operators.

THE POLITICIANS of many different states have taken advantage of the unusual unemployment situation to levy sales and occupational taxes ostensibly to provide funds for the needy, but in most cases, the new taxes were assessed primarily for the purpose of giving employment to additional bureaucrats. Hence, it is perfectly natural that the Illinois Chamber of Commerce should follow in the wake of other state organizations in conducting a campaign against this tax on commerce.

THE WANTON destruction of grain by men employed especially to extinguish fires is becoming a most serious problem for elevator operators. It is right and proper that water should be used freely in extinguishing blazes in grain store-houses, but recent fires in terminal elevators at St. Paul, Milwaukee and Buffalo, have resulted in small loss from fire, but enormous losses as a result of stupid firemen pouring tons of water into deep bins well-filled with grain. While it may be impossible to convince the average pipe-man that he can easily do far more damage in the grain store-house than the fire it should not be a difficult matter to impress upon the more intelligent fire chiefs the folly of pouring water into concrete bins.

AN ELEVATOR at Corwith, Iowa, full of stored grain, which had been closed over a month—and was soon to be sold to satisfy a judgment, burned long after midnight recently. Someone was sore or else the night air caused spontaneous combustion. Yes, it was insured, but no one has been charged with arson.

THE BURNING out of motors in two Illinois elevators recently, again emphasizes the great advantage of keeping fire fighting apparatus at convenient points for extinguishing all fires in their incipency. While considerable damage was done in each case, contrary to past experience, the plants were saved and are still being operated.

DEFICIENT rainfall in July, August and September in the Western winter wheat area is quite likely to cut short the 1934 crop. If we have a famine the acreage reduction campaign will be seen to have been a colossal blunder. It may develop that enough farmers, not eligible for benefit payments, sowed wheat to save their fellow citizens from starvation.

FLOUR SALES of Northwestern mills in recent weeks have dropped below 20 per cent of capacity. This alarming reduction in trade can safely be charged in part to the obnoxious processing penalty on consumers who dare to eat wheat products. The consumers are not conducting an organized strike, but their refusal to pay the processing tax is most effective.

WE HAVE RECEIVED so many complaints of grain being infested with insects of different varieties in recent months, that its cause must be credited to holding of grain on farms by growers in storehouses poorly suited to protecting the grain from dampness and insect pests. Country elevators purchasing grain that has been stored for several seasons owe it to themselves to scrutinize each delivery most carefully lest they get a choice collection of insects not bargained for.

THE GOVERNMENT commissioned and financed a leading creamery co-operative concern to buy butter in hope of raising the price for the dairy farmers. After several weeks of this price raising effort the price of butter dropped to the lowest of the year Nov. 20, from 22 to 18 cents, altho at the same time the pros. in Washington were heaving up the price of gold. Those familiar with the wheat price boosting campaign of the Federal Farm Board can say "I told you so."

WE HAVE A BADLY bent and sheared nail, which took advantage of an unguarded burr mill recently, and showered all the spouts with sparks. Of course, the elevator operator whose mill was badly damaged, will install one of the best obtainable separators ahead of his mill immediately so as to prevent metals and other hard substances being fed to his mill henceforth. Nails and other hard substances not only dull the grinding surfaces of all mills, but greatly increase the power costs and endanger the lives of the stock fed with the feed produced. As feed grinders are responsible for deaths resulting from the feeding of their products, they cannot afford to continue to operate a mill without the best protection obtainable.

PRICE FIXING of milk in Chicago will be difficult for the A. A. A. to justify when the independents cutting the price are found to be paying the farmers more than the monopolists who are the real beneficiaries of the price fixing. The farmer who receives 50 cents per 100 pounds more for his milk can afford to buy more feeds to supplement his own crops, thus benefiting the local grain dealer.

THE proposed revision of the grain grades affords every dealer an opportunity to ask for any changes that will help him in his business. Grain handlers owe it to themselves to study the proposed changes and then vigorously to approve those that are helpful while voting against anything adverse to them. Some of the suggested changes are meritorious. Many would be helped by giving more information in remarks on the inspection certificate. The more numerous the grades, the greater the number of bins needed to care for the grain.

Brokers Are Willing to Donate Commissions

The appeal of the President urging all people to donate as generously as possible to their community chests and charitable organizations for the relief of the unemployed, met with an unexpected response from a Wichita grain receiver, whose letter appears in this number.

Not only did the Strong Grain & Feed Co. offer to handle the relief corporation's purchasing orders in its section at the regular rate of commission and donate said commissions to any charitable organization designated by the administration, but it went farther and agreed to enlist the co-operation of grain receivers in every market where the Government desired to make purchases. We feel certain that all will be glad to handle the Government's purchasing orders and turn over the commissions to local charities.

While every receiver approached seems not only willing, but glad to make this contribution to charity, no word has yet come from the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Be the Best of Whatever You Are

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a shrub in the valley—but be
The best little shrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie—then just be a bass
But the liveliest bass in the lake.

We can't all be captains, some have to be crew,
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.
If you can't be a highway then just be a trail;
If you can't be the sun be a star.
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.

Government by Code a Disappointment

The bane of the country grain trade has been the unfair competition of outside chisellers such as truckers. These invaders are entitled to no consideration, since they dip into the trade only when it suits their convenience and do not furnish the farmer a market the year round, as does the established dealer with a local investment.

When first it was proposed to have the federal government regulate trade by codes it was thought that in exchange for boosting wages and employment the grain industry would be given an opportunity to rid itself of the truckers and cut-throat competition. This was attempted by wording the definition of a country grain dealer to exclude the trucker from buying and selling grain.

Now the A. A. A. refuses this concession, altho the Interstate Commerce Act recognizes the injustice of permitting a railroad carrier to buy and sell commodities, by positively forbidding such merchandising activities. More benefit to industry would result by following the resolution adopted recently by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States urging less interference by the NRA, less government compulsion, and a greater reliance on the code com'ites of trade ass'ns to restrain violators.

The country elevator operators are giving shorter hours and increased wages, but seem to be gaining little if anything by the proposed code.

The Farmer's Holiday Strike

Farm racketeers who have devised different schemes for enlisting the sympathy and financial support of the farmers during recent years, have taken up the Farmer's Holiday Strike. While this was started primarily to help the milk producers, recently they have attempted to stop the movement to market of all farm products. These loud-mouthed agitators knew just as well as anyone that the strike was hopeless, but they were anxious to stir up the farmers of different sections of Iowa and Illinois so that they could secure more membership fees from the misguided bucolics, who were willing to join the mythical Farmers Holiday Ass'n.

While elevator operators everywhere are eager and anxious to do everything in their power to help grain growers to better prices, they recognize the futility of attempting to boost prices by checking the movement from small areas of any farm product.

The impracticability of the scheme does not interest the agitators because their prime interest is in arousing the farmers so that they will be more responsive to the solicitations of the membership committee. It is just another case of a gang of unprincipled agitators preying upon the poor farmer, whom they are pretending to help.

When the farmers take to investigating the previous activities of the men responsible for this latest racket, they will quickly recognize the true purpose of the promoters and refuse to have anything whatsoever to do with such impractical movements.

Grain Men Pray for Stable Dollar

In the purchase and sale of grain, buyers and sellers have always come together on values as expressed in the currency. The currency is always involved, the only semblance to barter in the grain trade being the exchange of cash grain for the future. The grower expects to be paid in currency as represented in a bank check, and the shipper must obtain the currency in turn from his buyer at the terminal market.

In this situation a new element, that of the fluctuating dollar, has intruded itself, since the President embargoed gold shipments, aggravated in recent weeks by federal manipulation of the dollar downward. For the fluctuations in the price of grain the grain dealer has had the opportunity of protecting himself by hedging in the future market, thereby divorcing speculation from his own business and leaving the risk to traders who choose to assume it.

For the fluctuations on the dollar there is no corresponding protection, since the federal government refuses to permit a free trading market in gold as is allowed in London. This obstruction to trade due to the administration's refusal to permit an open market in gold is comparable to the situation that would exist with the grain exchanges closed to futures transactions. No one could hedge his grain, just as now no one can hedge against fluctuations of gold, in the United States. With a free gold market a large volume of trade and re-employment would be created, just as confidence in a stable dollar as the basis of credit would encourage and release a \$40,000,000,000 volume of investment in capital goods.

The official quotations for grain in the United States, Canada and Great Britain are meaningless unless translated into a common denominator of gold value, for all three of these countries are off the gold standard, each to a different extent. When wheat exporting countries such as Canada and Argentina are off the gold standard the effect is to depress the price in importing countries. Buyers of North American wheat in Liverpool could pay in Canada by buying Canadian dollars for 62 cents and in the United States by buying our dollar for 60 cents.

With the currencies of both countries at par of exchange, a Liverpool wheat quotation of 4s 10½d is about 71 cents, but with the British pound sterling down to 73% this quotation becomes 52 cents gold, and the Chicago quotation of 90 cents becomes 54 cents gold with the dollar down to 60 cents. If the cost of shipping wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is roughly 10 cents per bushel Chicago wheat is now 12 gold cents too high for export. With the progressive depreciation of the dollar and the value of wheat in Liverpool remaining stationary it will become profitable to export American wheat even at present inflated quotations.

Should inflation get out of hand foreigners will drain America of every movable thing of value.

Stabilization of the dollar at some definite level is indispensable if we are to have a revival of trade based on capital investment,

in line with the recent declaration by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, our most powerful business organization that "it is opposed to any action that creates distrust in the currency."

Let us all hope for an early return to the stable dollar.

Pegging the Price of Corn

The Farm Adjustment Administrators are now offering to lend money to farmers on corn on the basis of 45c per bushel on the farm. Fortunate, indeed, are corn growers living in states having farm warehouse laws, as it will be an easy matter for them to fill their cribs, seal them, and borrow 45c per bushel on their cribs' contents, providing they agree to co-operate with the A.A.A. in its corn and hog production control program.

At any time up to July 1st next year the Government's commodity corporation will buy the notes from the local lending agency at their face value, plus accrued interest. If the farmer can borrow 45c per bushel on his corn, it is not likely he will be disposed to sell his crop at a lower figure, even though it becomes necessary for him to join the Government's campaign for a reduction in the production of corn and hogs.

While the Government has been making every endeavor to reduce the acreage of corn throughout the corn belt, it has most inconsistently permitted cotton farmers, who plowed up millions of acres of cotton, to plant corn and oats. While this method may eventually result in a small reduction in the cotton acreage, it encourages the gulf coast farmers to grow their own corn and oats and thereby deprive the growers of corn and oats in the northern states of their best markets.

Probably the farmers of the corn belt would be permitted to plant their abandoned corn areas to the production of cotton if the climate were favorable for such action. However, the A.A.A. has not as yet expressed a willingness for such substitution.

All of these inconsistent regulations and restrictions of the farmer's activities do not seem to have resulted in any definite improvement in either his markets or his condition, and the regulations are decidedly bewildering to even the intelligent farmer, who receives all of the various Governmental bulletins for the regulation of his various activities.

Elevator operators who undertake to store corn for farmer patrons so that they can borrow 45c a bushel, need to watch every detail of storage contracts else they will be unable to collect for the use of their bins upon repayment of the farmers' loan. If the farmer neglects or refuses to repay the loan, doubtless the Government will step in and take the corn stored. So, in order to play safe, elevator owners who store for the corn growers, should collect full storage charges in advance.

While the Government's advance of 45c a bushel may appear as a loan to the corn grower, it is in reality a purchase, and the farmer who stores the grain in public warehouses, is storing the Government's property, and it will be incumbent upon the warehouseman to look to the Government for his storage charges. Looking, however, does not always bring returns.

Futures Act Too Vague for Enforcement

The first prosecution under the Grain Futures Act of 1922 was decided against the government Nov. 10 by the Commission, composed of Attorney-General Cummings, Sec'y of Commerce Roper and Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.

Wm. B. Massey, John S. Reddy and Philip J. Reddy, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, had been charged with the crime of "manipulation."

Under paragraph (b) of Sec. 6 of the Act the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to file a complaint against "any person attempting to manipulate the market price of any grain."

Attorney-General Cummings was a good constitutional lawyer before he joined the Roosevelt cabinet; and could be expected to find that failure of the Act to define what constituted "manipulation" was a grave defect in a criminal statute.

The handling of some small transactions in the wheat pit by John S. Reddy and Wm. B. Massey by no stretch of the imagination could be construed to have had an effect on the market price constituting manipulation; and in dismissing the complaint against the three defendants the Commission rightly stated as follows:

"While practices of the character here involved may be detrimental to customers and may even amount to fraud, we nevertheless find difficulty in adopting the view that these constituted manipulations of the market price of grain within the meaning of the Grain Futures Act. We believe the terms 'manipulate' and 'manipulation' as used in the Act relate to efforts to stimulate or depress the market price of grain.

We do not believe that they apply to practices between brokers and their principals where the failure of customers to receive the benefit of full market price grows primarily out of acts which in reality amount to breach of duty imposed by a fiduciary relation. These practices may constitute serious evils affecting the economical marketing of grain in a way to burden interstate commerce. They may be matters which ought to be remedied by legislation. Nevertheless, they constitute essentially violations of fiduciary obligations, and it is not demonstrated to our satisfaction that they affect directly general price movements."

"It does not appear that respondents changed or attempted to change the general level of prices. Only their principals, or more properly speaking, only the customers of their principals in the particular transactions, suffered unless, perhaps, the trades involved hedges of cash grain and an indirect effect was had on prices paid producers by reason thereof."

While it is true that Massey and John Reddy violated the rules of the Board of Trade, and for which infraction they were duly subject to discipline under the rules of the Board, Philip J. Reddy, who cleared the trades, had nothing to do with the execution of the orders.

The facts were not denied; and a master took the fullest evidence in the proceeding, which was initiated by former Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde in 1930.

After the decision the chief of the grain futures administration described the alleged practices as "vicious." It is hardly the province of the United States Department of Justice to concern itself with all vicious practices on the Board of Trade, whether these consist of smoking, expectorating on the floor or purloining the news tape. As to fraud, the state statutes are adequate if enforced.

Altho the law has been in force for ten years and the federal government has had daily reports of the transactions of each of the large traders the present decision leaves the slate clear with no proof that any member of the grain exchanges has been guilty of manipulation.

Formal Hearing on Grain Exchange Code

The formal hearing on the Grain Exchange Code will be held in Washington Nov. 27th.

Exchange officers and delegates will meet in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, Nov. 26 to discuss the code as it is now drawn.

Suit to Be in State Where Grain Was Damaged

About Jan. 1, 1930, a large cargo of wheat was loaded into the steamship W. C. Richardson at South Chicago, Ill. In May the cargo was moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and was found to have been damaged to the amount of \$20,000.

When the steamer C. Russell Hubbard docked at Allouez, Wis., to unload coal the sheriff of St. Louis County boarded the vessel and served a summons and levied an attachment on the ship in a suit brought by the owners of the wheat, the International Milling Co., plaintiff, of Minneapolis, against the owners of the ships, the Columbia Transportation Co., of Cleveland, O., having no offices in Minnesota.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota on Sept. 1, 1933, decided against the plaintiff, vacating the summons and levy, holding that the action should be tried in Illinois, Ohio or New York, where the cause of action arose and the underlying contract was made and performed, to avoid undue burden on interstate commerce. Two of the justices dissented, holding that the attachment of the property gave jurisdiction in the state.—250 N. W. Rep. 186.

The newly organized National Independent Millers Ass'n has elected Austin Cole of Chester, Ill., pres., and W. H. Strowd, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo., vice-pres. and sec'y.

The wheat market still continues to resemble a batch of dough without yeast—it contains all the ingredients necessary to make it rise except public participation.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

The cotton crop was officially reported Nov. 8 at 13,100,000 bales, against 13,002,000 bales a year ago, altho the government spent \$141,000,000 in acreage reduction bonuses to reduce the crop. A most successful scheme for dissipating what money the tax payers have left.

Acreage figures in some Kansas counties differ widely from government reports, some planting 20 per cent more wheat than permissible by government records of previous crops made before the acreage reduction campaign was thought of. Growers' estimates of their previous crops exceed the government figures by 14 per cent.



Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus, Nebr., Pres.-Elect, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Handling Railroad Claims

Grain & Feed Journals: Will you advise us if the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has a department, or some one who handles railroad claims, involving rates?—E. Steen & Bro., Baltimore, Md.

Ans.: The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n does not undertake the collection of railroad claims. In the Chicago market most of the receivers look after collection of their own claims. This is similarly true of most other markets.

Government Set Selling Price for Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Under the AAA plan for loaning 45 cents a bushel to farmers on corn in the crib, has the government set any selling price?

As we understand it a farmer can agree to reduce his acreage by 20% and borrow on his corn. Thereafter he can hold the corn as long as he pleases. The government cannot order him to sell it and pay up his loan. Is this right?—Illinois Dealer.

Ans.: The corn loans will mature Aug. 1, 1934. If not paid, presumably the government will take title and hold the corn subject to its disposition. There is nothing to prevent the government from granting an extension before that time. The government could not order the sale of the corn until Aug. 1 and not then if the loan was repaid.

Liability of Receiver of Stored Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: The majority of local grain elevators have taken in considerable wheat this season on storage for the farmers, and in numerous cases when they became cramped for room have shipped this wheat to dealers here in the state, who in turn have made cash advances of sixty to seventy per cent of the market value.

These dealers have no way of knowing at the time the grain is shipped to them for storage whether or not a like advance was paid by the elevator to the farmer, but this system has been in common practice for several years, and the thought occurs to us that under certain conditions, it could be a dangerous practice.

What we have not been able to determine is the liability of the dealer who innocently takes this wheat from the elevator for storage in case the country elevator should fail. In other words, could the farmer demand the wheat or the value of the wheat from the dealer?—Ryon Grain Co., by L. M. Swift, Lansing, Mich.

Ans.: A deposit of grain carries with it the implied authorization customary at the locality that the warehouseman dealing in grain may buy and sell and ship out to meet his sales; and the farmers storing grain are bound by this custom, preventing them from following the grain to the terminal market. Also it is difficult to prove that a certain firm at the terminal received their grain.

In the case of Peter Kastner v. Andrews Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., the Supreme Court of North Dakota decided otherwise, giving the farmer judgment against the Andrews Grain Co. for wheat stored in the elevator of the Glen Ullin Co-operative Elevator Co., and shipped from Glen Ullin, N. D., to Minneapolis. In this case, however, there was an agreement in consideration of loans, to ship all grain to the Andrews Grain Co., proving that the grain in question had been received by the defendant. When the country elevator ships to different receivers or mills the requisite proof is lacking and it is impossible to trace grain of any grower to a specific buyer. The Andrews Grain Co. case was reported in 194 N. W. Rep. 824, and in Vol. 51 of the Grain Dealers Journal, Sept. 25, 1923, page 377.

Landlord Liable for Fertilizer?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the spring of 1932 a tenant came and got fertilizer for the landlord; then the landlord gave us a note for the fertilizer. In the summer of 1932 the landlord deeded the farm back to the land company. The land company got the landlord's share of the corn but refused to pay for the fertilizer which went to produce the corn. The land company said that they did not contract the debt and that it was an obligation of the landlord. The landlord did not receive anything from the corn and he does not feel that he should pay for the fertilizer.

We feel that the land company should pay the note as they received the benefit of the fertilizer. Whom should we look to for payment?—J. C. Phillips, Star City, Ind.

Ans.: It is immaterial what was done with the fertilizer, the buyer being liable on his note as for any other ordinary debt, the seller having the advantage of the signed note as proof of amount due. In some of the Southern states the supplier of fertilizer has a lien on the crop made, but this is not the case in Indiana, where the buyer of the fertilizer is personally liable.

Handling Facilities Must Have Like Capacity

Grain & Feed Journals: Last spring we installed a new leg in our elevator which the contractor said would elevate 2,500 bus. per hour, but I think he is way off because I have elevated grain from several bins and loaded a car with 1,200 bus. wheat in less than 20 minutes. The head pulley is 56 inches in diameter and the buckets are 7x12 inches, 10 inches apart.

We have been looking about for a shipping scale and have run up against a new problem. How large a hopper or how fast a dumper must we install to weigh all the grain elevated by our new leg?—John Cooper.

Ans.: Whether the grain to be handled amounts to 2,500 or 3,600 bus. an hour the size of scale to be installed will be the same, with a hopper capacity of 25 bus., there being nothing between 10 bus. and 25 bus. Such a scale has been known to handle 4,500 bus. of oats in an hour, and is rated at 4,000 bus. wheat. In one draft the 25-bu. scale will hold 25 bus. of wheat.

To figure the capacity of the elevator leg the speed of belt per minute must be considered, together with the capacity of the buckets and their distance apart on the belt. With all parts correctly proportioned and working properly a leg with a head pulley 56 inches in diameter running 480 ft. per minute, buckets 7x12, 10 ins. apart, should handle as much as 3,600 bus. per hour.

Portable Elevator Leg Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: We are looking for a portable leg to take grain from ship's holds and a portable conveyor to deliver this grain from elevator head to boat alongside.

Before the pneumatic system was perfected such equipment was brot to a high efficiency in Europe for ship discharging. Is such equipment manufactured in this country, that is, telescopic or adjustable legs combined with telescopic or adjustable belt conveyors?—John Clark, master mechanic, International Elevating Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Ans.: If the purpose is to handle grain out of large ships into small boats the present floating elevators with mechanical or suction legs may not have sufficient reach; and instead of building them higher it may be possible to rig up a temporary arrangement on the deck of the ship.

Small portable elevators have been in use on farms principally, to elevate grain from

the ground or bin to wagon or car, and have all the elements for the work on a ship. Changes in design would be required to make them adaptable for a deeper dip, more power and for hooking to the side of the hatch. The ship's tackle could be used to place the equipment, or a derrick could be rigged on a small barge to handle the placing and shifting and removal of the elevator. It might be possible to avoid the complication of an adjustable horizontal belt conveyor by elevating the grain higher and delivering to small boat by spout, especially since there would be some drop from the upper deck of the ocean steamship to the canal barge.

Fuel Efficiency Figures on Drier Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to have figures on a standard drier as to fuel efficiency, and am wondering if any of your readers would be willing to part with such statistics for my private use. I would like to know just how many pounds of water they expect to get from a certain type and moisture of corn under definite conditions as to time of year, kind of fuel, type of furnace or boiler, etc. I have plenty of figures as put out by manufacturers of driers, but would like to have some figures from definite experience under known conditions.—H. C. W., Superintendent.

Ans.: The National Council on Grain Research, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, issued some figures on wheat drying which follow:

They found after three years' experimentation that the efficiency of drying increased with the air temperature and decreased with the air flow. On the other hand, the injury to baking quality was affected more by the hot air temperature than by any other factor, and 180 degrees Fahrenheit must be regarded as the maximum safe air temperature. With air at 210, slight damage was occasionally observed, under ordinary conditions of drying, while under extreme conditions such as over drying, considerable damage was caused by air at this temperature. At still higher air temperatures, 240 degrees and 270 degrees Fahrenheit, the amount of damage increased not only with the air temperature, but with the air flow. High wheat temperatures are to be avoided though not necessarily accompanied by damage.

The moisture content of the wheat before drying appeared to have little effect on possible resultant damage.

Drying in cold weather, when the air is excessively cold and dry, seemed to increase slightly the risk of damage.

Drying very damp wheat in two stages appeared to possess no advantage over the single stage method in preventing injury to baking quality. In fact, samples dried in this way showed slightly more damage than when dried in one stage, and the drying operation was less efficient.

Drying wheat with a single stream air (heating the air from the cooler section and forcing it through the heater section) gave a higher efficiency, although the hot air contained more moisture. This method caused higher wheat temperatures, but no damage to baking quality resulted.

The effect of high atmospheric humidity was to reduce the efficiency of drying, and heat the wheat more, but it had no significant effect on baking quality.

Drying to a low final moisture content resulted in appreciable injury only when the air temperature was above 180 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature only slight damage took place on drying to as low as 10 per cent moisture.

BATCH DRYING.—Experiments were carried out, using temperatures from 120 degrees to 210 degrees Fahrenheit only. No significant damage took place under these conditions, and both the efficiency of drying and baking results compare favorably with continuous drying runs made under similar conditions. The higher maximum and differential wheat temperatures in the heater section suggest a greater risk of damage, however, and this method of drying is not recommended.

Wheat decreases in weight per bushel as the moisture content increases, and heat drying never brings it back to the original bushel weight. The extent of recovery is greater when the drying covers only a short moisture range, and then the wheat is dried at a slow rate.

GERMINATION tests were tried as a possible index of injury, and although they showed qualitative agreement in many cases, their value as a check on drying operations is not yet proven.

Bonuses to growers who have agreed to reduce acreage of wheat 7,788,000 amount to \$102,000,000 payable this fall and next summer.

Agriculturist Sees Advantage of Hedging in Futures

Farmers who still hold 1932 corn stand to make a profit of about 13 cents a bushel on their holdings, if they have bin or crib room to hold it over until the summer of 1934, according to Prof. Geoffrey Shepherd, of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State College.

"A most unusual situation exists in the corn market this year," said Prof. Shepherd. "The price of the 1934 July futures is running about 13 cents higher than the current price of cash corn. By hedging his holdings of corn on the 1934 July futures market, a farmer can make a nice profit whether prices go up or down between now and July."

Instead of selling his corn now, the farmer can hold it during the winter, Professor Shepherd said, selling a July future against it now as a hedge. By July the price of cash corn and the price of July futures will be equal. The farmer can then sell his corn and buy back his July future. These two operations cancel each other. He thereby realizes the present cash price for corn plus the difference between present price and the price of the July future.

Here is how the transaction would work out: A farmer has 1,000 bushels of corn on his farm. If he sold this cash corn now he could get 43 cents a bushel for it at Chicago. Rather than sell his corn now, however, he holds it in his crib and sells a July future (for 1,000 bushels to be delivered in July) now at the July future price of 56 cents.

If by July, 1934, the cash price of corn has gone up to 66 cents he will buy back the July future that he originally sold for 56 cents; he loses 10 cents on this part of the transaction. But he then sells his cash corn—the corn that he has been holding over the winter—and receives 66 cents rather than 43 cents, which is the present cash price. He makes 23 cents on this part of the transaction or a net gain of 13 cents a bushel.

Suppose the price of corn drops between now and July, 1934—for example, to 36 cents. The farmer would then buy back the July future which he originally sold for 56 cents; he would thus gain 20 cents. He still has his corn in

the crib, however, which he sells for 36 cents—7 cents less than he would receive had he accepted the price of 43 cents. His net gain would be 13 cents a bushel, or the same that he would have made had the July, 1934, price been 66 cents.

"This transaction is not a speculation; it is a hedge protecting a farmer against price movements. On account of the unusual spread between cash prices and July future prices, it is a protection which costs him nothing—in fact, brings him a profit," said Professor Shepherd. A farmer who has storage facilities would have very low carrying charges, and thus could make a profit, the economist pointed out.

Relief Has 20,000,000 Bus. Wheat

In the buying movement of the federal relief agency begun several weeks ago there has been accumulated 10,580,000 bus. of futures and 999,000 bus. of cash wheat.

The December futures held amount to 4,810,000 bus., and the May to 5,770,000.

Altho corn can be bought cheaper the government is distributing much of the wheat to be fed to live stock in order to get rid of it.

Wheat amounting to 32 carloads recently was allotted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for feeding work animals in 17 counties of the drouth section of Kansas.

The relief administration is buying wheat at country stations in the drouth afflicted territory, on the Kansas City basis, less freight, for No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Dollar Depreciation to Stimulate Exports

The gold purchasing program was instituted for but one purpose, that of depreciating our currency, and not with the object of merely accumulating this precious metal, as our vaults are already bulging with an abundance for which there is no immediate or distant need in sight.

This new condition of affairs, with depreciated currency, ought to stimulate our export business; but with all the restrictions abroad and more likely to be imposed, this might not follow.

If we are confined chiefly to our domestic demand, the rise in commodity values may be comparatively small, as we still have large surpluses which must be disposed of. With this in mind, speculators who ordinarily would have become panicky and hastened to purchase commodities have thus far been very slow to act. It is possible that a buying panic will yet occur, but if it does, it is doubtful how long it might last and what final adjustments might follow.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

President E. A. Lucke

Mr. E. A. Lucke, who was elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange last week, is a native Nebraskan having been born near Cortland, in Lancaster County. He has been a resident of Omaha and a member of the Grain Exchange for the past twenty years.

He was first associated with the Updike Grain Co. and later with the Crowell Elevator Co. For the past nine years he has been head of his own company, the Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co.

Prior to his entering the grain trade, Mr. Lucke served as county treasurer of Boyd County, Nebraska. He has a wide acquaintance among farmers in the Omaha grain marketing territory. He was treasurer of the Omaha Grain Exchange in 1931 and a vice-president in 1932 and 1933. On Sept. 5 of this year he was named to fill out the term of Mr. C. D. Sturtevant as president, who resigned to assume his new connection with the Bartlett-Frazier Co. in Chicago.

Commodity Loans on Corn

Farm Adjustment Administrators are designating counties in which loans are to be made to growers on corn.

In states with farm warehouse laws, including Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois, certificates that the corn has been warehoused under seal on the farm will be accepted as collateral for the loans.

In Indiana, Ohio and Missouri where there are no farm warehouse laws now, the loans will be made only to farmers on corn that they have grown and stored in a public warehouse. Loans on corn in public warehouses will be made on shelled corn, grading number two at the rate of 45 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

The loan regulations specify that the storage rate at public warehouses for this purpose shall not exceed one-fourth cent per bushel per month of storage and not more than two cents per bushel handling charges.

An eligible borrower may take his receipts to a local bank, fill out a note and sign the loan agreement, the bank notifying the commodity corporation of the granting of the loan. At any time up to July 1, next, the commodity corporation will buy the note from the lending agency at the face amount plus accrued interest at four per cent. Banks and other financial agencies handling the notes and loan agreements are not permitted to make special handling charges.

There will be no recourse on the original maker of the notes or on any subsequent indorser provided the loan agreement including acreage reduction, is fulfilled, and provided there is no misrepresentation of fact made by the borrower in securing the loan.

The borrower may retire the loan at any time on or before the maturity date. He may dismiss his obligation by turning over to the commodity corporation the number of bushels of corn originally stored if the market price of corn should be less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel.

The last date for accepting applications will be Mar. 1.

The corn loans will be on the basis of 45 cents per bushel on the farm, with adjustment of cubic measure per bushel to allow for variations in moisture content. This new basis replaces the basis of 50 cents per bushel f.o.b. Chicago, for No. 2 corn, originally announced. The alteration was made in order to establish a uniform loan rate among farmers in various parts of the corn-growing areas. The change will permit a higher average loan value on farm-stored corn than would otherwise have been obtained.

Loans on corn will be made to the original producers or farmers acquiring corn from the original producers, provided both the producer and the farmer purchasing for feeding agree to cooperate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the 1934-35 corn-hog production control program. This program provides that an individual producer shall reduce his corn acreage for 1934 by at least 20 per cent and the number of litters farrowed and hogs marketed from these litters by at least 25 per cent.

The corn loans will go principally to those areas producing a surplus of corn, that is, largely to the areas comprising what is commonly known as the Corn Belt. To be eligible for loans, corn must be warehoused under seal on the farm where State farm warehouse laws exist and in other eligible states it must be stored by producers in public warehouses. The warehouse certificate is to be the loan collateral.

Since the United States started to purchase gold on October 24th there has been an advance in its price of 11 1/4 per cent, while the price of May wheat has increased only 7 1/10 per cent during the same period.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.



E. A. Lucke, Omaha, Nebr., Pres. Elect Omaha Grain Exchange.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Control of Mites in Stored Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: The reason why most fumigants will not kill mites is that these creatures go through a peculiar resting stage known as the hypopus stage. When in this stage the mite is very inactive. The rate of metabolism is extremely low and they are very resistant to fumigants of any sort. Heat is much more effective than fumigants in the control of mites.

In the case of mites, frequent cleaning or running of the grain is quite effective in keeping down damage from mites. Grain heavily infested with mites is always sure to heat and is rapidly rendered unfit for producing quality products.—W. P. Flint, Chief Entomologist, Ill. Agr. Exp. Station, Urbana, Ill.

Farm Holiday Movement Fades

In a patch of Illinois grain territory, bounded roughly by a line drawn from Chicago to Morris, to Streator, to Chenoa, to Clifton and Kankakee, members of the Farm Holiday Ass'n, under the Farmers Union branch headed by E. E. Kennedy at Kankakee, promoted a strike last week.

Com'ites went to elevators, cream stations and produce dealers and requested them to close their doors to buying operations until further notice. In most cases the request was courteous, in some cases radical members of the Holiday movement, meeting resistance, offered threats.

Most of the elevators in the territory described heeded the request, and the managers of the elevators took advantage of their opportunity to go hunting ducks and pheasants.

While elevators were requested to cease buying operations, no restrictions were placed on selling operations. They could supply the farmers with all the feeds, seeds, and other lines which farmers buy.

The strike lasted only a few days. Level heads observed that it would not work, regardless of whether the cause was just, and elevators reopened. No violence was attempted by the strikers, tho several elevators took the precaution to order insurance against riots and civil commotion. The Farmers Union apparently was only attempting to make a display of strength. It claims to have about 50% of the farmers in the territory described on its membership rolls.

The goal set was 94 cents for corn, altho many first class farmers are reputed to be able to make a living out of corn at 40 cents.

Some elevators refused to join the strike, calling attention to the NRA code they had signed, which required them to keep their places of business open 52 hours a week. If they violated the code they had signed they would be subject to a fine of a thousand dollars or two years in the penitentiary.

In Iowa the Farm Holiday movement men met with no more success. In a few cases elevators were closed, but civil action brought against strikers as fast as outbreaks occurred quickly quelled disturbances.

In Illinois several local meetings of grain dealers were held. These meetings appointed com'ites to call on the Holiday headquarters in Kankakee. A com'ite from the Dwight meeting found E. E. Kennedy, perpetual farm agitator, who is reputed to have been mixed

up in several schemes to farm the farmer, absent from his office.

The grain dealers agreed, on reopening their elevators, that any further negotiations on the part of the Holiday Ass'n toward closing elevators must be taken up with officials of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which W. E. Culbertson is sec'y, and the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which Lawrence Farlow is sec'y.

Variety at Managers' Club Meeting

The Manager's Club, a local organization of elevator operators in northern Illinois, held one of its regular sessions at the National Hotel, Earlville, the evening of Nov. 14.

J. R. REYNOLDS, Paw Paw, acted as chairman, following an excellent dinner.

JOE STREMLAU, Peterstown, and F. J. Morrissey, Sublette, led the discussions.

Subjects discussed were:

SALES TAX: Many dealers pay the 2% sales tax on their gross sales whether cash or credit. If an account proves uncollectible in the future, the elevator loses the amount of the tax in addition to the cost of the merchandise. Those present felt the bureaucrats and tax eaters do not object to receiving more than they are justly entitled to.

TRUCKS: Legislation was reported to be likely at the next session of the state legislature to burden the trucks with taxes and eliminate many of them as dealer competition. Traveling peddlers are taxed. Why not truckers who peddle grain?

BARGE LINE: Because of its backing, and the difficulties of water transportation, especially during the heavy corn selling season, the barge line was not considered a serious competitive factor.

BANKS: Many dealers still suffer from lack of adequate banking facilities and complained of the impossibility of getting needed credit. Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 12, and from 1:30 p. m. to 3, were considered inconvenient for customers. It was felt banks should open later in the morning and stay open later in the afternoon.

Among those present were: Art Zimmerman, Welland; C. J. Bader, Mendota; A. H. Bader, and R. A. Strong, Earlville; Albert Krausse, Troy Grove; Otto Krenz, West Brookly; Joe Stremiau, Peterstown; C. J. Gilman, Henkel; F. J. Morrissey, Sublette; J. R. Reynolds, Paw Paw; Ed Farley, and F. W. Hill, Leland; H. C. Morel, Serena; Ray Campbell, Baker.

Messrs. Stremiau and Morrissey gave the entertainment that preceded the discussions, making accusations and telling jokes on each other. They were roundly applauded.

Farmers felt themselves pinched between the cogs of the new machinery; they disliked the feeling, naturally enough, and they said so rather frankly. Some of their complaints were directed against the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for having failed, somehow, to build a firm foundation under the instability of a speculative advance; perhaps even more of their complaints were directed against the NRA and its insistence upon higher wages for labor. Frankly, the situation has been disturbing.—Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture.

New Grain Storage Tanks at Higginsville, Mo.

Fortunate indeed were the grain handlers who were in a position to take advantage of the market and provide needed improvements in their grain handlings and storage facilities while prices of materials and labor were at the bottom.

The campaign of the NRA to reduce hours and increase wages in all lines is slowly increasing the cost of all structures. However, enterprising grain merchants are not hesitating to make improvements needed to expedite the handling of their business.

Illustrated on the outside front cover of this number are the new concrete grain storage tanks adjoining the elevator of the Higginsville Flour Mills, Higginsville, Mo.

At the left in the illustration is shown the new grain storage addition just completed, which consists of six cylindrical bins and two interstice bins. The cylindrical bins are 20 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep. The total bin capacity of the new addition is 171,000 bus.

This addition gives the Higginsville Flour Mills a total storage capacity of 300,000 bus. at this mill. The addition was designed by Horner & Wyatt, and built by the Ryan Construction Co.

The new storage is entirely of fireproof construction. It adjoins the milling company's original concrete elevator on the west. Grain is conveyed out to the new storage on a 24 in. belt conveyor equipped with ball-bearing idlers and with ball-bearing self-propelled tripper. The belt is driven by a totally enclosed fan cooled, ball-bearing motor thru a silent chain drive. The bottom belt conveyor is similar to the receiving belt. All storage draw-off spouts are steel with slide gates and belt conveyor loading noses.

A new concrete cupola was built on top of the original house and the head pulley of the elevator leg has been raised 8 ft. 4 in. In the original elevator, the capacity of the grain leg has been increased from 1800 to 3000 bushels per hour by putting in a new belt and new "V" type elevator buckets. A new Eureka iron clad receiving separator, 3000 bus. capacity per hour, with Buhler drive, has been installed at the top of the elevator. This arrangement makes it possible to receive, clean and store grain with a single elevation.

Southern Nebraska Dealers Discuss New Grades

The Southern Grain Dealers Ass'n met in Hastings Nov. 3rd. About forty dealers were present and enjoyed a very instructive talk by Harry R. Clark, Chief Grain Inspector of Omaha.

Mr. Clark pointed out the good and bad features of the proposed new grain grades and it was the consensus of those present that the grading of wheat in the class of tough in reality was making too many grades for the country elevator man to contend with.

All members present were of the opinion that the classification of unnatural material would work a real hardship upon the country buyer and the resolution committee was instructed to do what it could to have this feature of the grading left out.

J. L. Burt of Annan, A. R. Rich of Trumbull and Don Minor of Hastings were appointed on this committee.

J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the State Grain Dealers Ass'n, addressed those present on the country elevator code.

Newly elected officers of the Southern Grain Dealers Ass'n are Ed Hubbard of Juniata, president; J. L. Burt, Annan, vice-pres., and A. M. Brooking, Hastings, sec'y-treas.

Lunch was served by the Consolidated Milling Co. and the Farmers Grain Co. of Hastings and all returned home feeling that they had absorbed much helpful information.

The Office Stove

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Last winter as usual the office stove and its connections contributed more than its share to mill and elevator fire losses. Some of these losses can be traced directly to defective or improperly protected stoves, or to poor stove pipes and chimneys. However, a number of the fires were the result of rank carelessness.

A typical example is illustrated by the North Dakota elevator manager who attempted to start a fire in his office stove by using what he thought was "kerosene," which turned out to be gasoline. In the explosion, which followed, he came close to losing his life and the elevator. Only heroic work prevented such a calamity.

In another fire which occurred in the office of an elevator in the Northwest, the manager filled the stove with coal and left for home. The lower drafts were left open and a roaring fire resulted. The walls and roof near the stove were soon on fire. An oil station attendant nearby turned in an alarm and saved the elevator.

Of equal importance in the prevention of loss from the office stove is the matter of making certain that the stove itself and its connections are in proper condition and adequately protected.

The Stove: Carefully examine the stove for cracks which so frequently occur in the bowl and repairs should be made if possible. If not, a new stove should be procured. The stove should be raised at least 6 inches, and preferably 12 inches, above the floor, if the floor is of combustible material. A metal plate or metal covered mat should be placed under the stove to extend 6 inches beyond the stove in all directions except in front where the metal should extend 12 inches beyond the stove as a precaution against the possibility of hot coals falling out and igniting the wood. The stove should be so set that there is a clearance of at least 3 feet between the stove and combustible walls or ceilings. If this is not practicable, the walls or ceilings should be protected by means of metal or heavy asbestos mounted on insulators so that there is an air space between the wall or ceiling and the protective material. Stoves should not be set directly on a concrete slab poured on a wooden floor, for the heat from the stove will be conducted through the concrete and cause carbonization of the wood underneath.

Stove Pipes: After having been in place all Summer it is often found that stove pipes are rusted through or have been otherwise damaged. All defective pipes are dangerous and should be replaced. In the installation of stove pipes care should be taken to insure a clearance of at least 18 inches between the pipes and combustible material. Pipes should be well supported, especially at the points where they are attached to the stove and to the chimney. Where pipes pass through partitions, a double walled ventilating thimble should be used to prevent ignition of such walls. These ventilating thimbles should have a diameter not less than 12 inches greater than that of the pipe. Furthermore, stove pipes should not pass through ceilings, floors, or any concealed spaces and never be connected to the chimney in the attic.

The Chimney: A defective chimney is the greatest hazard associated with the office stove and, therefore, special attention should be given to its condition. Every inch of the chimney should be closely inspected and all cracks should be filled and loose bricks secured by means of a good cement mortar. Chimneys, supported by wooden brackets, or make-shift chimneys of metal or tile pipes extended through the roof or a sidewall, should be replaced by a standard chimney.

A good chimney is built from the ground or basement floor up, so that it is self-supporting and not dependent on the building, unless the building is of brick or concrete construction, when the chimney may be built into the wall.

A chimney which is supported by a wooden bracket is dangerous as the settling of the building or support is certain to result in cracks in the chimney and permit sparks or flame to escape and ignite surrounding woodwork. Nothing but solid masonry well laid in cement mortar should be considered for chimney construction. Concrete, whether monolithic or block, and hollow building tile are not approved. If there are no other buildings in the immediate vicinity of the office, the chimney should be at least 2 feet higher than the ridge of the roof or if the roof is flat, 3 feet. If the office immediately adjoins other buildings, it is usually found that the chimney must be of greater height to prevent back-draft down the chimney. When brick is used the chimney should be not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick (the width of one brick) exclusive of the lining. For outside chimneys the wall should be two bricks in thickness to provide the necessary strength and greater insulation. Chimneys should be lined with a good fire clay flue lining.

A reasonably safe office stove installation is fair insurance against fire loss from stoves but we must keep in mind the urgent need of watchful care and attendance. Fires caused by office stoves or their connections are inexcusable as they are invariably the result of carelessness or lack of vigilance in correcting known defects.

Price Fixing Courts Disaster

Arbitrarily to advance prices above levels the inexorable law of supply and demand warrants, is courting real trouble if not disaster. The disastrous experience of Brazil with the coffee valorization plan graphically illustrates the inevitable result of official price fixing.

The weakness of price fixing by law or executive order is the utter inability to influence consumption. There is no process by which consumers can be made to pay the high-pegged prices. They limit their taking to the barest necessities. The price fixing agencies are compelled to carry constantly growing surplus until destruction of a part or the whole of it becomes inevitable. The abandonment of the price-pegging process naturally leads to lower prices than would ordinarily have prevailed.—*The Cotton Trade Journal*.

Annual Meeting of Country Elevator Federation Soon

The directors of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns planned to have the first annual meeting in the first week in December, but the meeting may be postponed to avoid conflict with the code hearing.

Consideration will be given to increasing the size of the board of directors and representation from different regions and classes of elevators.

Voting power of members, Washington having advised that each ass'n member should have voting power equal to the number of elevators operated by the members of that association.

Consideration of stipulating annual dues and provision to cover necessary expense of the National Federation.

It will probably be necessary to provide a plan to elect a national appeal board in connection with the enforcement of the code. This has been suggested in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The index of prices of farm products on Oct. 11 was 69, compared with 71 on Oct. 4. On Oct. 11 the local market price of wheat was 66 per cent of the price that would restore purchasing power to pre-war parity; cotton, 61.8%; corn, 48.1%.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Last Rites for Edward Hymers

Services for Edward Hymers, who died suddenly at his home in Evanston, Ill., Sunday evening, Nov. 19, will be held in Memorial Heart Chapel, Chicago, today.

Mr. Hymers was 59, a general partner in Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., a vice-president of the Jackson Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and exchanges at Milwaukee, Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis for years.



Edward Hymers, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

He first entered the grain business in St. Louis, Mo., with the Ralston Purina Co. Coming to Chicago, he traveled for Eschenburg & Dalton, joining Rumsey & Co., in 1902, in which year he also became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1904 Mr. Hymers went with Pope & Eckhardt (now Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.), where he remained on the cash grain side of the house until 1915. Then he became a floor broker on his own account.

In 1917 he registered his membership for Jackson Bros. & Co., where two years later he became a general partner in the cash grain department, of which he later became general manager. When Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago merged with Boesel & Co. of New York City, to form the present firm of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co. in 1928, Mr. Hymers took a more active part in the stock and grain futures end of the business. He held many com'ite positions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters. An official com'ite will represent the Board of Trade at the funeral.

Harmony Checks Cutthroat Competition

BY TRAVELER

A group of elevator operators, cooperative and independents, hold regular meetings several times a year just to promote friendly relations. The meetings are quiet, attended only by members and their neighbor elevator operators. Competitive complaints are brought to a head. Business practices are frankly discussed, and trade knowledge is freely disseminated.

This little group of Illinois dealers has developed a surprising amount of kindly toleration and friendly spirit. When one dealer runs out of any merchandise he sells to farmers, he feels free to go to his neighbor until his reorders arrive. If one elevator operator needs a couple of truckloads of grain to fill out a car, he feels free to buy it from the next nearest elevator.

Of course, the prevailing spirit is not perfect, but it is many times better than the fighting attitude between competitors which often prevails in sections where no attempt is made to maintain harmonious relations. The monthly experience meeting is of real help to all concerned.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Somonauk, Ill., Nov. 14.—We have about 50% of a corn crop.—A. H. Denilauler, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Garden Prairie, Ill., Nov. 18.—Our corn crop turned out poorly.—Fred Rudsinskr, J. H. Paterson Co.

Amboy, Ill., Nov. 18.—Our corn is somewhat spotted, but generally good, much of it producing 60 bus. per acre.—Oscar Berga.

Earlville, Ill., Nov. 14.—Corn has produced about 70% of a normal crop. Farmers are holding it.—R. A. Strong, Strong & Strong.

Lee Center, Ill., Nov. 16.—Corn thru here is averaging about 30 bus. to the acre. The crop is spotted.—R. J. Hoyle, Lee County Grain Ass'n.

Triumph, Ill., Nov. 14.—We have a fair average crop of corn. Farmers have been selling some, but not freely.—Louis J. Seiling, Triumph Co-op. Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently sold to a large milling company what is believed to be the heaviest test weight wheat ever sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade. It graded No. 1 hard winter, 11.30% protein, and tested 66 pounds to the bu., no dockage.

Columbus, O., Nov. 13.—The corn crop is now placed at 111,555,000 bu., or about 8% less than the 121,872,000 bus. grown in 1932. Preliminary estimates give a yield of 33.5 bus. per acre, compared with 35.5 last year. Buckwheat production is placed at 310,000 bus., or slightly more than the 1932 crop of 270,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. co-operating with Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 1.—The total wheat crop for Montana as indicated a month ago was 27,969,000 bus., or just about half the size of the 1932 crop. The oats crop of 6,448,000 bus. was about 36% smaller than the 1932 and the barley crop of 2,889,000 bus. was 26% less than last year. The flax crop of 513,000 bus. was only 52% as large as last year, and a similar reduction occurred in case of the rye crop, which made 288,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 15.—Killing frosts occurred to the southern boundary on the 8th. Freezing temperatures prevailed several mornings, and unusually low readings were recorded generally on the 10th. Frost and freeze damage was slight, as staple crops were matured. Soil moisture is again deficient. Plowing was delayed because of frozen ground, but other field operations continued to progress seasonably. Progress and condition of winter grains continued good.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 10.—The estimated production of grain sorghums in Oklahoma this year is 13,698,000 bus., compared with 15,219,000 bus. last year. The usually heavy producing northwestern district was materially damaged, first by drouth; then the last of October part of the late grain sorghums were caught by frost before maturity. Fairly good yields were reported in all other districts except the north-central, where drouth earlier in the season resulted in poor yields. The yield per acre this year is 9 bus., compared with 9.5 bus. last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Supplies of domestic flaxseed are the smallest in recent years. The crop estimated Oct. 1 at 7,371,000 bus. is 4,400,000 bus. less than the 1932 crop and is the smallest production since 1919. With a carry-over in factories and in the principal markets totaling only about 4,700,000 bus., the domestic supply for the 1933-34 season totals only 12,074,000 bus. Allowing average seed requirements and deducting estimated new crop marketings prior to Oct. 1 leaves a total domestic commercial supply as of that date of but 7,711,000 bus., compared with 10,593,000 bus. a year ago.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Caledonia, Ill., Nov. 18.—Our corn suffered 10 to 15% damage from grubs. The crop is about 85% of normal.—Ray Ralston, Ralston, Inc.

Mendota, Ill., Nov. 15.—Our corn is about an average crop. Little of it has moved.—W. D. Hoagland, Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—The provisional estimates of the production of field crops of Ontario for 1933 and for 1932, respectively, in bus., were: Fall wheat 15,061,600 and 14,030,900, spring wheat, 1,990,400 and 1,692,250, oats 75,517,400 and 66,460,600; barley 13,771,000 and 12,037,300, fall rye, 1,024,000 and 923,400, flaxseed 61,600 and 47,850, mixed grains 33,327,100 and 27,835,900, buckwheat 4,511,000 and 4,349,100, corn for husking (shelled) 5,057,000 and 4,658,000, peas 1,071,300 and 950,900, beans 1,059,600 and 779,300, alfalfa 1,403,900 and 1,300,400, alsike 143,700 and 125,500, sweet clover 705,100 and 630,450. Number of acres of fall wheat sown in 1933 was 630,700, compared with 595,000 in 1932; fall rye, 56,000 in 1933, and the same in 1932.—Ontario Dept. of Agr., S. H. H. Symons, Statistician.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—The estimate of grain sorghum production is 13,743,000 bus., or slightly lower than last month's estimate as a result of frost injury in the western half of the state. Production last year totaled 17,264,000 bus. Harvest was less advanced on Nov. 1 this year than last. The estimated average yield per acre is 9.0 bus. this year, compared to 13.0 bus. last year. The average yield of sorghum cane seed this year is 11.0 bus. per acre, compared with 13.0 bus. last year and 16.0 bus. in 1931. Sweet sorghums cut for forage or hay yielded about the same tonnage per acre this year as last but the acreage harvested was about 20% larger. Farm stocks of old corn are slightly higher than those of Nov. 1, 1932, but this report has been discontinued in favor of quarterly stocks reports. Farm holdings of old corn Oct. 1, 1933, totaled 14,403,000 bus., compared with 10,920,000 bus. Oct. 1, 1932. Corn supplies and feed crops generally, are unusually low as related to the number of animal units in the state.—U. S. Dept. of Ag., co-operating with Kansas State Board of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 13.—The 1933 Missouri corn crop is 51,478,000 bus. under the production for 1932. This year from early husking returns the yield is 135,243,000 bus., compared with 186,701,000 bus. in 1932. The yield per acre is only 23.5 bus., against 30.5 bus. per acre in 1932. Missouri corn was helped by a long delayed frost in practically all sections, especially the late planted corn in the central, south, and eastern counties. The quality is fairly good except in many northern counties where chinch bugs caused some chaffy corn. Field gathering has been delayed and new corn prices have not generally been established. Soybeans have lower yields than 1932, averaging 12 bus. per acre, against 12.5 last year. Small crops are: Flaxseed, 5 bus. per acre, against 5.5 last year; grain sorghum, 17 and 16.5 bus.; grain sorghum forage, 1.50 tons and 1.65 per acre; alfalfa seed more generally threshed than for several years, 2.7 bus. and 2.5 last year; red clover, 1.4 bus. and 1.2; sweet clover, 3.1 and 2.3 bus.; timothy seed, 2.7 and 3 bus. per acre; broom corn, 325 pounds and 270.—E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, of the U. S. and Mo. Depts. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 13.—A light yield of 26.5 bus. per acre on the smallest acreage grown in a half century makes the Illinois corn crop this year the shortest since 1887. Total production is estimated at 45% less than last year. As a result of the unusually favorable fall weather practically all of the crop matured without frost damage. Fully 75% of the corn is in the crib in the northern part of the state and husking is about one-fourth completed. Husking returns indicate yields are spotted and vary generally as the amount of rainfall received during the summer and intensity of chinch bug damage. Abandonment will be somewhat larger than earlier indications. More corn was cut for fodder and silage this year owing to the shortage of roughage in many areas. October weather favored rapid ripening of the late soybeans and fully 90% of the crop matured without frost damage. Harvesting is three-fourths completed. While both yield and quality are above expectations, the acreage harvested for seed has been less than that indicated earlier in the season. Production is now estimated at about 60% of last year's crop. The cowpea seed crop is about 25% short of a year ago. Winter wheat was sown under excellent soil conditions.—Ill. and Federal Depts. of Ag., A. J. Surratt, Sr. Ag. Stat., and J. A. Ewing, Jr. Ag. Stat.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 2. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 5, 6, 7. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Illinois Farmers Cribbing New Corn

It may be well to keep in mind that the first half of November has been colder than normal, which means more feed for animals and helping to make a further drain on the short feed supply.

About 75 per cent of the corn crop has been gathered. Husking returns indicate very uneven yields, due to extreme drought and heavy chinch bug damage. While there are occasional fields of good corn, this territory will not average over 15 bushels per acre.

A little old corn coming out on every advance, however very little new corn offered, as producers can secure loans on the basis of 45c per bushel on No. 4 corn in their cribs. A good commercial demand is much needed at the present time.

The soy bean harvest is practically completed; the acreage harvested is less than indicated earlier in the season, although yield and quality are above expectations. Farmers binned more of their beans than usual and offerings are very light.—Baldwin Elevator Company.

The Administration reports that up to the close of October 570,263 farmers, controlling 51,925,612 acres, had signed contracts to reduce wheat acreage. This represents about 80% of the national wheat growing area and pre-supposes a reduction of 7,788,000 acres in wheat producing area.

Production of Minor Crops

Washington, D. C.—In its November report the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports on buckwheat, flaxseed, sorghums, and beans as follows:

State	BUCKWHEAT Yield Per Acre		Production Preliminary November	
	1932 Bu.	1933 Bu.	1932 1,000 Bu.	1933 1,000 Bu.
N. Y.	16.5	19.0	2,458	2,888
Pa.	15.0	19.0	2,070	2,565
Ohio	13.5	15.5	270	310
Mich.	14.5	10.5	290	294
Wis.	11.5	11.0	138	176
Minn.	9.0	8.5	225	212
Md.	17.5	18.0	88	90
Va.	10.0	13.0	150	182
W. Va.	15.0	18.5	315	370
U. S.	14.8	16.7	6,772	8,013
State	FLAXSEED		Production	
	1932 Bu.	1933 Bu.	1932 1,000 Bu.	1933 1,000 Bu.
Minn.	9.2	6.4	5,704	4,365
Iowa	9.0	7.0	171	147
N. Dak.	4.0	2.8	3,720	2,083
Kans.	6.5	6.0	299	168
Mont.	3.5	3.0	998	513
U. S.	5.7	4.2	11,787	7,451
State	GRAIN SORGHUMS		Production	
	1932 Bu.	1933 Bu.	1932 1,000 Bu.	1933 1,000 Bu.
Mo.	16.5	17.0	1,419	1,462
Kans.	13.0	9.0	17,264	13,743
Okla.	9.5	9.0	15,219	13,698
Tex.	15.5	12.0	63,008	50,736
N. Mex.	9.6	14.0	3,763	5,768
Calif.	24.0	32.0	2,904	2,912
U. S.	13.5	11.2	105,871	91,585
State	BROOMCORN		Production	
	1932 Lb.	1933 Lb.	1932 Tons	1933 Tons
Ill.	538	375	7,500	5,600
Kans.	215	180	3,300	2,800
Okla.	210	210	14,900	12,100
Colo.	200	160	5,600	3,400
N. Mex.	200	250	4,200	4,800
U. S.	239.7	226.2	37,100	30,200
State	BEANS (DRY EDIBLE)		Production	
	1932 Lb.	1933 Lb.	1932 bags*	1933 bags*
N. Y.	750	690	855	849
Mich.	888	690	4,254	3,208
Nebr.	720	720	101	108
Mont.	1,080	1,010	259	364
Ida.	1,140	1,380	1,060	1,739
Wyo.	900	1,050	162	326
Colo.	180	330	389	983
N. Mex.	250	340	408	666
Calif.	1,104	1,150	2,484	3,162
U. S.	733.3	720.7	10,164	11,639

*Bags of 100 lb.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Sandwich, Ill., Nov. 14.—Very little new corn has moved. It is a below average crop.—G. W. Reinhart, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 7.—The first car of new corn arrived here Oct. 21 and graded 3 yellow, 16½% moisture, 56.3 pounds per bu., having been shipped from Lewellen, Neb., to the Summit Grain Co.—Summit Grain Co.

Churchill, Man., Nov. 4.—The period of navigation for this port has closed for 1933. Wheat to open the 1934 shipping season is now rolling into the port and by the middle of this month it is expected that 2,400,000 bus. will be held here in winter storage.—G. H. Lash, representative, Canadian National Railways.

Washington, D. C.—Total wheat stocks held by mills on Sept. 30 were 173,883,635 bus., against 154,036,896 bus. a year ago, as reported by the Department of Commerce. Much of the excess at present is due to the falling off in the demand for flour since the processing tax was imposed July 9, compared with flour sales a year ago.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 17.—The governor of North Dakota today modified the embargo to permit shipments of durum wheat for the next six days to forestall shipments of Canadian durum to Minneapolis. Amber durum of milling quality has advanced to \$1.07 at Minneapolis, making it profitable to ship from Canada and pay the duty of 42 cents.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11.—The wheat movement is very light in our territory. The crop was not large and the farmers are adopting a holding policy ever since the harvest. Believe the reason for this is that they had an opportunity to sell at 85c per bu., and when they did not take advantage of it they decided to hold until it reaches that price again.—Sterling H. Nelson Co., S. H. Nelson.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 17.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Nov. 10 were as follows: Western country elevators, 104,720,998 bus.; Interior pte. and mill elevs., 5,541,766; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 5,363,449; Vancouver and New Westminster, 12,119,446; Victoria, 118,580; Prince Rupert elevator, 1,092,150; Churchill, 1,852,096; Fort William and Port Arthur, 63,347,094; in transit lakes, 2,875,518; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 26,498,940; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 15,698,792; U. S. Lake ports, 8,660,894; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 1,901,642; totals, 249,791,365 bus.; same week previous year, 241,485,978 bus. The total of oats was 19,848,955 bus., of barley 11,895,361, of flaxseed 854,915, and of rye 4,199,443, compared with oats 8,238,433 bus., barley 5,236,785, flaxseed 1,693,270, and rye 4,895,878 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Corn processors are speeding up their operations during November to escape the tax effective Dec. 1 on derivatives.

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	643,000	644,000	1,192,000	1,337,000
Cincinnati	246,400	351,300	406,400	520,000
Ft. Wm.	25,843,140	27,980,382	21,518,177	28,345,438
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	1,296,100
Indianapolis	157,000	308,000	141,000	255,000
Los Angeles	252,000	327,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	19,560	208,145	117,600	388,014
Minneapolis	4,475,770	6,985,910	2,240,890	2,905,050
Montreal	7,416,344	10,270,463	7,600,692	11,156,453
N. Orleans	.....	.....	3,317	2,267
Omaha	1,129,600	1,003,200	1,338,400	1,206,800
Peoria	165,600	43,200	237,600	194,400
St. Joseph	412,800	384,000	331,200	404,800
San Francisco	64,700	95,800	.....	.....
Superior	2,968,273	5,574,349	2,783,564	4,379,331
Toledo	485,800	1,327,715	475,265	827,130
Vancouver	6,554,332	11,220,926	4,631,850	12,106,539
Wichita	465,000	1,164,000	223,500	628,500

Distribution of Corn Crop

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.—Great economy must be practiced during the entire crop year to meet our proportional uses such as 100,000,000 bus. less for hogs, 85,000,000 bus. less for horses and mules, 54,000,000 bus. less for cattle and sheep in order that an acute shortage may not develop.

Corn Supply			
	1933	1932	
	Million bushels		
Carryover on farms Nov. 1....	218	155	
Crops	2,290	2,875	
Total supplies	2,508	3,030	
Proportional Distribution			
Hog feed	1,020	1,121	
Horses and mules on farms..	430	515	
Cattle and sheep.....	400	454	
Poultry	110	150	
Human food	180	180	
Urban livestock	100	152	
Miscellaneous	200	240	
Carryover Nov. 1.....	68	218	
Totals balancing	2,508	3,030	

No allowance is made in the above tabulation for the possible increase above last crop year in use for alcoholic beverages nor any deduction of the greater amount of new corn fed on farms before Nov. 1 than was fed before Nov. 1 last year. These items along with the usual shortage of other forage crops that always accompanies a drought damaged corn crop leaves no loophole for any relief whatsoever for the narrow situation ahead.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

"The Manufacture, Handling and Use of Hydrocyanic Acid" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Paul J. Carlisle Oct. 21 before the meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Wichita, Kan.

Processors paying the wheat tax in the Eastern District of Missouri are filing notice that it is being paid under protest on grounds of unconstitutionality. Not having been paid voluntarily it is supposed the chance of recovery will be better.

Code for Distillers

A public hearing will be called soon on the code for the distillers.

Development of the codes affecting the manufacture and sale of liquors is being handled by a beverage section which has been created in the processing and marketing division of the A. A. A. Harris E. Willingham, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been connected with the food products section, has been appointed chief of the new section.

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	9,712,000	12,769,000	7,555,000	9,825,000
Cincinnati	195,000	336,000	111,000	73,500
Ft. Wm.	24,904	.....	21,390	.....
Indianapolis	2,026,500	2,716,000	1,342,000	1,593,000
Los Angeles	294,000	140,800	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,942,200	2,077,840	2,879,950	772,000
Minneapolis	1,328,030	1,084,130	413,200	353,100
Montreal	2,000	553,018	514	356
N. Orleans	.....	.....	2,781	1,033
Omaha	1,282,400	735,000	1,379,000	530,600
Peoria	1,921,300	1,317,750	1,013,600	595,400
St. Joseph	805,500	481,500	648,000	183,000
San Francisco	22,900	10,000	.....	.....
Superior	159,963	13,834	216,785	.....
Toledo	187,500	252,500	77,365	9,150
Wichita	81,900	2,600	29,900	1,300

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	231,000	28,000	352,000	22,000
Cincinnati	4,200	16,800	11,200	8,400
Ft. William	121,292	135,261	578,895	662,753
Indianapolis	.....	4,500	.....	3,000
Los Angeles	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	25,075	13,140	16,315	13,725
Minneapolis	248,050	406,980	211,510	149,830
Montreal	258	222,276	17,857	197,486
Omaha	35,000	47,600	42,000	39,200
Peoria	73,200	1,200	19,000	1,200
Superior	101,443	125,328	1,607	147,000
Toledo	1,200	.....	6,300	2,480
Vancouver	.....	5,694	.....	.....

Pacific Wheat Exports

Washington, Nov. 18.—Export sales of more than 3,000,000 bus. of wheat in terms of wheat and flour by the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n from North Pacific ports in the past 30 days were equal to nearly half the entire wheat and flour exports from the same ports in the entire marketing year of 1932-33, according to Frank A. Theis, chief of the wheat section of the Processing and Marketing Division of the A. A. A.

The Ass'n, formed under the terms of a marketing agreement designed to aid the export of approximately 35,000,000 bus. of surplus Northwestern wheat, has purchased approximately 4,000,000 bus. of wheat since Oct. 19.

The Ass'n has made sales of both wheat and flour to such markets as the Philippines, Ireland, Japan, and Central and South American countries.

The relationship between North Pacific prices and interior prices has improved substantially. Mr. Theis said. On July 15, No. 1 white wheat at Portland was 26 cents under the December option at Chicago. On November 15, there was only 13 cents difference.

First purchases under the marketing agreement was made October 19, at 67 cents a bushel, basis delivered Portland. Wheat was purchased Nov. 17 at 78 cents a bushel.

The eleventh shipment of wheat to be made by Pacific Continental Grain Co. was forwarded on the tanker Phoenix, with 7,500 tons of the northwest's wheat.

Some 9,000 tons of wheat will be carried to Atlantic ports abroad the S. S. "Chas. L. McCormack," and was preceded by a few hours by the "Edwin Christensen" with 2,000 tons for the Atlantic coast.

Another 3,000-ton parcel has been sold to Japan. First of the flour exported under the program left for Manila on the States liner General Pershing, and first of the wheat will go during the week on the S. S. "Yayoi Maru." She will also take 1,000 tons for Japan.

The lines are offering space to the United Kingdom at 18 shillings 6 pence but shippers have been attempting to get it cheaper. Offers as low as 13 shillings to the continent have been heard but have been quickly refused.—F. K. H.

Despite its strangeness and complexity, traders in wheat are gradually adjusting themselves to a situation which requires as much consideration of the constantly changing prices of gold and silver and sterling exchange as the usual multitudinous developments directly relating to the production and consumption of crops.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	1,049,000	1,120,000	1,150,000	1,395,000
Cincinnati	88,000	166,000	98,000	204,000
Ft. William	2,793,446	1,548,191	3,542,761	2,635,452
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Indianapolis	354,000	882,000	568,000	1,332,000
Los Angeles	21,600	41,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	344,280	134,520	346,275	89,000
Minneapolis	778,300	999,270	578,230	333,160
Montreal	105,964	2,020,666	105,356	1,600,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	12,197	71,742
Omaha	154,000	232,000	156,000	72,000
Peoria	168,000	121,400	310,000	162,000
St. Joseph	228,000	338,000	46,000	38,000
San Francisco	20,312	2,500	.....	.....
Superior	214,805	236,002	450,499	24,875
Toledo	211,150	415,545	253,830	367,325
Vancouver	83,232	525,719	174,727	284,131
Wichita	1,300	.....	2,600	.....

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	618,000	407,000	129,000	92,000
Cincinnati	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
Ft. William	1,290,474	583,333	1,212,892	1,302,281
Los Angeles	112,000	229,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,070,460	972,990	229,475	220,100
Minneapolis	1,615,400	1,525,940	1,403,540	838,660
Montreal	359,896	1,088,089	66,493	393,844
Omaha	20,800	6,400	11,200	4,800
Peoria	226,600	86,800	106,400	28,000
St. Joseph	1,750	1,750	.....	.....
San Francisco	622,500	804,667	.....	942,708
Superior	599,766	89,615	726,010	4,788
Toledo	4,500	6,000	.....	.....
Vancouver	19,860	81,569	69,483	69,638
Wichita	1,300	5,200	.....	.....

Offers Commissions to Local Charities

All Administration forces at Washington seem anxious to render every service possible to the unemployed, but up to the present all of the Government's orders to buy wheat and corn have been entrusted to its favorite Corporation to which it lends operating capital at $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, notwithstanding grain commission merchants of several organized markets have offered to render the service for the regular commission fees and donate the entire amount of the commissions received to local charities.

On Nov. 1 the Strong Grain & Feed Co., of Wichita, offered to handle emergency relief purchases of grain and donate the regular brokerage charges accruing from such transactions to any charity selected by the Farm Credit Administration. Under the relief program it is estimated the Government will buy at least fifty million bushels of wheat. The regular brokerage charges for handling the purchases would amount to \$500,000.

The Strong Grain & Feed Co. assured Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Sec'y of Agri. Wallace that all grain dealers and cash grain interests would be willing to serve the Government and relief organizations. Not getting an acceptance of its most generous offer the Strong Co. repeated its tender to the President under date of Nov. 9 in the following letter:

The President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: On November 1st we wrote you as follows:

"Referring to your radio appeal to the people to donate as generously as possible to local community chests and other charitable organizations. A number of the wholesale cash grain concerns throughout the United States would like to help but are handicapped because for the past two years they have been unable to make any profits worth mentioning.

"We notice that the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation intends to purchase 40 million or more bushels of cash wheat. In this territory we would be glad to handle the Relief Corporation's purchasing orders at the rate of commission they are now paying with the understanding that thereafter we would donate an amount equal to said commissions so earned to the Red Cross or any other charitable organization which you might designate.

"We are also willing to spend our time and money making similar arrangements in other grain markets which you might suggest. In fact, we have already felt the pulse of cash wheat dealers in other markets and they have all agreed to come in without hesitation. We understand that the Relief Corporation will purchase something like 40 million bushels more and that they are now paying 1c per bushel commission. This would amount to \$400,000

which would certainly be of considerable assistance to a charitable organization."

Since submitting this project to you we have had any number of offers from cash grain concerns in different markets who have volunteered to handle your cash purchases of wheat on the same basis we did.

In addition to this, we have had letters from people who own grain elevator capacity offering to store grain for the Government with the understanding that such patronage from you will permit them to donate to local charitable organizations as well as create employment.

So that you may clearly understand these offerings, we are enclosing letters from The Rea Patterson Milling Co. at Coffeyville, Kans., and from The Moundridge Milling Co. at Moundridge, Kans.

Mr. President, we have not received a reply to our letter of Nov. 1, 1933. We are asking that you please wire us collect your file number. We are trying to do our part.

Respectfully yours,
The Strong Grain & Feed Co.,
Bill Burris.

Will this Commission on the Government's purchases go to charity or to the Farmers' National Grain Corp'n.? Who knows?



Wm. I. Myers of New York has been appointed governor of the Farm Credit Administration to succeed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who has been transferred to the treasury department as under sec'y.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat*									
	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
Chicago*	91	94%	93%	94%	95	92%	94%	92%	90	92%
Winnipeg*	67%	69%	67%	67%	68%	67%	68%	67%	67	68%
Liverpool*	70%	71%	71%	70%	70	69%	70%	69%	70%	71
Kansas City	84%	88	86%	88%	88%	86%	87%	86%	83%	85%
Minneapolis	87	90%	88%	90	90%	88%	90%	88%	86%	87%
Duluth, durum	86%	89%	88	88%	88%	86%	88	86%	84	85%
Milwaukee	91	95	93%	94%	95%	93	94%	92%	90%	92%
	Corn									
	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
Chicago	53%	55%	54%	55%	55%	53%	55%	54%	53%	54%
Kansas City	48%	50	49%	50%	50%	49%	50%	49%	48%	49%
Milwaukee	53	55%	54%	55%	55%	54%	55%	54%	53%	54%
	Oats									
	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
Chicago	38	39%	38%	39%	39%	38%	38%	38%	37%	38%
Winnipeg	33%	35%	33%	33%	34%	34%	34%	33%	33%	34%
Minneapolis	34%	36%	35%	36%	36%	35	35%	34%	34%	35
Milwaukee	38	39%	38%	39%	39%	38%	39	38%	37%	38%
	Rye									
	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
Chicago	65%	68%	67%	68%	68%	67	68%	67%	65%	69%
Minneapolis	63%	66%	63%	65%	65%	64%	65	64%	63	65%
Winnipeg	46%	48%	47%	47%	48%	48%	49	48%	47%	48%
Duluth	64%	66%	64%	65%	65%	65	65%	64%	63	66%
	Barley									
	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
Minneapolis	48%	50%	49%	49%	49%	48%	48%	47%	46%	47
Winnipeg	38%	39%	38%	38%	38%	38%	39%	37%	37%	38%
Milwaukee	53%	55%	53%	54%	54%	52%	52%	51	49%	50%
Chicago	53%	55%	53%	54%	54%	52%	52%	51	49%	50%

*Wheat price in gold cents Nov. 20: Chicago, 56%; Winnipeg, 43%; Liverpool, 51%.

Ohio Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"THIS NRA business," said an Ohio grain dealer who refused to be quoted, "reminds me of the man who had rheumatism. If he took anything strong enough to cure the rheumatism it threw his stomach out of whack."

"AN ACCURATE system of cost accounting," says H. E. Frederick, of O. M. Scott & Co., Marysville, O., "has saved us money. We know just how much each division of a transaction in our business costs us, and its relation to the prices we must receive for our merchandise. We know our separate trucking, labor and processing costs on feeds, seeds, and grain. This enables us to trim exorbitant costs and keep them on a profitable basis."

"CHANGING PRICES daily," felt A. L. Elliott, of Elliott & Beasley, at Stony Ridge, O., "immediately after the close of the market, adjusting prices to the changes during the market session, would save grain dealers from a great deal of troublesome peddling on the part of the farmers. Grain dealers thru this part of the country at present, base the prices they pay for grain on the close of the market the previous day."

"This practice is proving most troublesome. Many farmers have radios. They delay their noon hours until the close of the market is broadcast. If the market is down they will often start hauling grain, knowing that most of the elevators will not change their prices in line until the next morning. Against this hazard the grain dealer cannot hedge."

"Grain dealers would appreciate broadcasting of the cash markets as well as of the futures, as it would keep them acquainted with changes in the spread."

"PRIMA, in Pemberville," explained Fred Dierkshide, manager of the Pemberville Elevator Co., Pemberville, O., "means Pemberville Retail Independent Merchants Ass'n. This organization prints tickets, which the members give out with each 25 cent purchase or payment on an old account. Occasionally a holder of one of these tickets is allotted \$25 in Prima money, good for exchange for merchandise at any of the establishments of members."

"We have found this organization an excellent means of bringing the business men of the town closer together. They become more sympathetic in considering each other's problems, and work together for the greater good of the community."

"At the same time this plan has proved a business stimulant, encouraging payments on old accounts, as well as purchase of new merchandise."

C. S. SHAWBER, of the Malinta Elevator Co., Malinta, O., was pouring over circulars on trucks and trailers, studying strengths of construction, and capacities for overload.

"I've about figured out," said he, "that the only way to stay even with the grain business in this territory is to get a truck and haul grain into the territories where consumers are willing to pay sufficient to net a profit."

"Unfortunately, we are located near the rate-breaking line on the railroad. Elevators just a few miles east have a rate three cents lower. This causes overbidding that leaves us no margin on which to handle grain."

"This situation is further complicated by trucks coming from Michigan to buy corn and oats for the feeders. We are too far south for them. They are able to get supplies at elevators north of the river, and those elevators are enabled to bid up for grain."

"Our country grain business has changed a lot in the last few years. Grain from this country used to move east. None of it went into Michigan. Now Michigan is the second largest lamb feeding state in the Union, raises a tremendous quantity of poultry, and produces a large volume of milk and dairy products."

"Add to that rumors floating around Toledo, our principal terminal, about construction of a

terminal elevator to take in trucked grain. If that is effected it will leave us no alternative. "Looks to me like we shall just have to buy a truck and operate our own transportation in connection with the elevator."

Country Elevator Code Hearing in December

Geo. E. Booth of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, in a letter to members Nov. 18 states that the formal hearing on the code is expected to be held early in December.

"R. B. Bowden, W. E. Culbertson and C. E. Huff, from your Code Com'te, were delegated to present our proposed permanent code to NRA officials. Mr. Huff was unable to go with the delegation but Mr. Bowden and Mr. Culbertson conferred with administration officials in Washington for several days. They report no chance for us to exempt the small towns on the minimum hours per week. We had this exemption in the temporary code.

"When the delegation from our Code Com'te started conferences with NRA officials Nov. 6 in Washington they requested and urged that the employment provisions of our temporary code be accepted for our permanent code. Some changes were necessitated and they were unable to secure entire exemption for smaller towns on minimum weekly hours. Many features of Articles 1, Purpose; 2, Definitions; 3, Administration; and the first two sections of Article 4, Organization of Labor, were definitely outlined by administration officials.

"A tentative agreement has been reached with NRA officials on the employment features and supervision of the code as outlined in the draft dated Nov. 13. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will give us a formal hearing on trade practices soon. We were told our original Section 7 covering transportation organizations handling grain could not be approved, therefore it is eliminated from the latest draft of the code.

"Your Code Com'te and the delegation which labored with NRA officials for several days in Washington have not been able to place all that they wanted in this proposed permanent code but have used their best efforts with the administration officials to form a workable, comprehensive code in harmony with the announced objectives of the National Recovery Adminis-

tration Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act."

Milling and Baking Characteristics of 1933 Wheat

By T. R. AITKEN and W. J. EVA

Tests conducted in the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada show that the general quality of the 1933 crop does not markedly differ from that of last year, particularly as regards protein content and baking quality.

To-date, Oct. 17, most of the wheat inspected has been dry and of high grade. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that because of the heavy rains experienced during threshing operations in certain parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, only about 20 per cent of the deliverable crop has so far been inspected. It is therefore expected that the percentages of tough and damp wheats will increase as the season progresses. On account of the heavy frosts that have occurred in these two provinces, it is likely that the amount of low grade wheat will also increase.

Grading: At Oct. 13, 1933, the inspection returns from the Winnipeg Inspection Office for all western points showed the percentages of the different straight grades of Hard Red Spring wheat to be as follows:

Grade No.	Percentage
One Hard	7
One Northern	58
Two Northern	31
Three Northern	3
Four Northern	1
Five and Six.....	(less than 1)

On account of the frosts experienced in certain parts of the prairie provinces during September, it is expected that the percentages of low grade wheats will increase.

Moisture Content: Of the total number of cars of hard red spring wheat so far inspected thruout the Western Inspection Division, only slightly more than four per cent have graded tough and damp. The heavy rains, however, which were prevalent in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the threshing operations will probably cause this percentage to increase.

Weight per Bushel: Comparing the new crop average and standard samples with last year's corresponding grades, it is noted that the weights per bushel this year are approximately equal for grades Nos. 1 Hard, 1 and 2 Northern and slightly lower for grades Nos. 3 and 4 Northern, 5 and 6.

Protein Content: 5,840 samples from 1,614 stations in the three prairie provinces have so far been tested during the 1933 protein survey. The results to date indicate that the protein content of the present crop is very similar to that of the 1932 crop. Although grades Nos. Two and Three Northern from Alberta have at present somewhat higher averages than were finally reported last year, they have approximately the same protein contents as the corresponding grades this time last year.

Gluten tests carried out on the standards and averages show that the quantities of dry gluten yielded by the different grades have a tendency to be not quite so high as they were from the corresponding grades of the 1932 crop. The wet glutes, however, show little variation in this respect.

The general baking qualities of this year's Statutory grades are excellent and compare equally with those of last year's corresponding grades. In the lower grades, the standard No. 5 is slightly superior and standard No. 6 somewhat inferior to those grades of last year.

Knowles A. Ryerson has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, to succeed W. A. Taylor, retiring after 42 years' service.

Cause of Low Prices

By V. R. WERTZ, Ohio Exp. Sta.

From the period 1910-1920 to the period 1920-1930, the physical volume of sales of all products from Ohio farms (that is, bushels of wheat and potatoes, hundredweight of milk, dozens of eggs, pounds of tobacco, etc.) increased 3 per cent. In this same length of time people living in Ohio cities, towns, and villages increased 26 per cent. This increase in output of 3 per cent in farm products was produced on 10 per cent fewer farms and on 5 per cent less land. The physical volume of agricultural sales from Ohio farms in the last 13 years (1920-1932) has increased only 2 per cent over the 1910-1920 average.

Figures showing the net volume of agricultural production for the United States as a whole are available since 1919. These figures show that the net volume of farm products sold and consumed by people living on the land increased 10 per cent from the 7-year period 1919-1925 to the last 7 years, 1926-1932. Although the physical volume of agricultural production increased 10 per cent over this period, population (or the number of stomachs to be filled) in the United States increased 11 per cent. In the absolute or physical sense, then, agriculture has not over-produced in the last few years.

If, then, agriculture has not over-produced, why have the prices of farm products averaged 25 per cent lower in the last 7 years than from 1919 to 1925, 44 per cent lower in the last 3 years than in the 7-year period 1919-1925, and 59 per cent less in 1932 than in 1929? One answer is that all prices have been on the decline over this period. The prices of all commodities at wholesale fell 22 per cent from the period 1919-1925 to the period 1926-1932, 34 per cent from 1919-1925 to the last 3 years, and stood 32 per cent lower in 1932 than in 1929. One answer then to the question as to what has caused lower agricultural prices in the last few years is that farm prices have followed the trend of all prices. But this does not explain all of the drop which has taken place in agricultural prices.

The other principal reason for the low price of farm products is that the demand for these products has decreased. The European demand for our staple products, due to high tariffs and low purchasing power abroad, has been on the decline in the last few years. In the last 7 years, 1926-1932, the physical volume of our agricultural exports had declined 14 per cent from the previous 7-year period, 1919 to 1925. In the last 3 years exports have averaged 25 per cent under those for the period 1919 to 1925; and in the last crop year, 1931 to 1932, our exports of farm products stood 8 per cent under those of 1929. This decline in exports of farm products has, of course, had a decided influence on our home markets by placing a larger volume of farm products on them.

The purchasing power of those who buy in our home market has also decreased. The laborer's income in the United States has been decreasing rapidly in the last 2 or 3 years. Payrolls in the United States (that is, the amount of money in the laborer's pay envelope) averaged 8 per cent less in the 7-year period, 1926-1932, than in the previous 7 years, 1919-1925. In the last 3 years, payrolls averaged 31 per cent less than those from 1919 to 1925 and in 1932 averaged 58 per cent less than in 1929. This decline in the laborer's income has influenced the demand for farm products in two ways. It has influenced the demand for farm products as a whole and also the demand for extra quality or fancy farm products. The laborer who in 1932 had 42 cents to spend for every dollar he had to spend in 1929 was more interested in getting the necessary quantity of food and clothing for his family than in buying fancy products. This condition has tended to lower the premium paid for high quality or fancy farm products.



Courtesy the "Bean Bag."

A. L. Riedel, Saginaw, Pres.-Elect, Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Tovrea (new railroad name for Cactus, Tempe p. o.), Ariz.—The feed mill of the Tovrea Packing Co. was damaged by fire during the night of Nov. 6. Employees using emergency fire equipment had the blaze under control by the time the fire department from Phoenix (five miles away) arrived. The building and some of the machinery were damaged.

ARKANSAS

Berryville, Ark.—The capacity of the Wilton Milling Co.'s plant has recently been increased.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Louisiana-Arkansas Milling Co.'s new rice mill started operation early this month.

CALIFORNIA

Tracy, Cal.—I am starting a new warehouse for grain and bean cleaning.—F. E. Warner, Tracy Warehouse.

CANADA

Erickson, Man.—The 50,000-bu. Manitoba Pool Elevator, burned here Nov. 5; loss, \$30,000; it contained 30,000 bus. of wheat. Large quantities of the damaged grain were salvaged and shipped to Winnipeg for feed purposes. The elevator was a total loss.

Fort Erie, Ont.—Work on the proposed \$1,750,000 elevator to be constructed along the lake shore here was not begun Nov. 1, as intended. The delay was reported to be due to the enlargement of the initial group backing the project and the consequent necessity of making new plans.

Halifax, N. S.—The new grain handling charges that went into effect on Nov. 1 and will obtain during the present crop year, are as follows: Elevator charge for handling grain, 1c per bu. for either domestic or export account; storage (after the free period included in the elevator charge), 1/40c per bu. per day for domestic and 1/8c per 10 days for export accounts.

Victoria, B. C.—The plant of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., at this point, which was closed during the past year and which includes an elevator, will be dismantled. In its report for the fiscal year ended Aug. 30, the company shows net profits of \$236,164, compared with \$136,885 for the preceding year, and states that domestic business was maintained thru the year but export trade was below normal.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. W. F. Geddes, Ph.D., reported in the Journals last number as having been appointed head of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, in this city, resigned as associate professor of chemistry at the University of Manitoba, Agricultural College, this city, to take charge of the laboratory. For two years he has been chairman of the com'te on standardization of laboratory baking of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Toronto, Ont.—During the 10 months ending July 31, 1933, Toronto Elevators, Ltd., showed earnings well maintained. On the 25,000 shares of common stock outstanding, the earnings were \$2.85 per share, after payment of fixed charges, preferred dividends and provision for depreciation; but these earnings would have been at \$4.57 a share if depreciation had been taken at the same rate as in 1932. The company's elevators at this city and at Sarnia, having a total capacity of 5,000,000 bus., were full thruout the season, and earnings from storage were good, altho the grain movement was limited. The company's feed plant operates on a profitable basis and has been showing a steady increase in volume of business.

COLORADO

Dolores, Colo.—Efforts are being made to establish a flour mill here. The plan is to move the machinery of a Grand Junction mill to Dolores.

ILLINOIS

Gridley, Ill.—A new scale has been installed at the Boies & Blessman elevator.

Pawnee, Ill.—The E. M. Fawcett mill has been taken over by Roy Owens and E. R. Fry.

Bement, Ill.—Clyde Lamkin has started a wholesale and retail feed and flour business here.

Galva, Ill.—Leigh Valentine, formerly a grain buyer here a number of years ago, died early this month.

Rapatee, Ill.—Charlie Fisher has been the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here since Nov. 1.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Jack Buscher, formerly of Litchfield, Ill., is the new manager of the Morrisonville Feed Mill.

El Paso, Ill.—The El Paso Elevator Co. has added to its equipment one electrically operated McMillan Overhead Crane Dump.

Triumph, Ill.—We anticipate painting our elevator and probably installing a large truck scale in the spring.—Louis J. Seiling, Triumph Co-op. Co.

Joliet, Ill.—Thomas Wesoloski, farmer and feed dealer of Wilmington, Ill., has purchased the City Flour Mill and his brother Clarence is operating it.

Minonk, Ill.—A loss estimated at \$300 was done to the elevator of U. B. Memmen at 7:15 a. m., Nov. 1, by fire caused by the cups of the motor running hot.

Caledonia, Ill.—We are repairing the spouting and making general repairs in our elevator, and are figuring on an ear corn crusher.—Ray Ralston, Ralston, Inc.

Alvin, Ill.—Frank Fusselman, 75 years of age, operator of the old Barlow Feed Mill near here for 28 years, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Danville, on Nov. 8.

McNulta (Foosland p. o.), Ill.—The Foosland Farmers Grain Co.'s new elevator here that replaces its fire loss of last July, has been completed and is now in operation.

El Paso, Ill.—Arthur W. Hildreth, manager of the El Paso Elevator Co.'s elevator (farmers), grain dealer here for 20 years and overseas veteran of the World War, died at his home here Nov. 8.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—W. D. Pierson Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares; incorporators: W. D. Pierson, J. S. Greer, M. Pierson; to manufacture, buy, sell and export flour and other merchandise.

Welland, Ill.—Art Zimmerman has under construction a 24x60 foot oat hulling and feed grinding and mixing plant. An oat huller has been installed. The plant will be opened for operation about Jan. 1.

Stonington, Ill.—A bearing on the large motor in the Stonington Elevator Co.'s elevator near the light plant burned out on the afternoon of Oct. 30, and what might have been a serious fire was prevented when Harry Moore discovered the blaze and put it out with a fire extinguisher before much damage was done.

Peoria, Ill.—One of the elevator tanks at the American Milling Co.'s plant was gutted by fire, on Nov. 10, the damage amounting to \$2,500; two large electric motors, several large leather belts and other equipment and machinery were burned.

Decatur, Ill.—The pipes of the rotary drier in the concrete elevator building of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. were blocked off for repairs and when the heat was turned on after repairing them, they caught fire. The date of the loss is given as Oct. 28.

Mendota, Ill.—E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago, leased space in the John Faber Bldg. and opened a branch office here on Nov. 13, Samuel J. Haight, of this city, to be the local manager. Private wire service will be maintained for cash grain to all outside markets.

Lacon, Ill.—The Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co. completed improvement of docking facilities at its elevator here and made its initial shipment of corn by water on Nov. 3. The loading leg at the elevator has a speed of 2,000 bus. per hour. Before spring the elevator will be equipped with an unloading leg.

Springfield, Ill.—The retail division of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce soon will undertake a state-wide campaign to persuade consumers that the 2% occupational tax should be added on the sales slip as an additional expense to consumers rather than be absorbed by the retailers as the state department of finance urges.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Thomas R. Cain, pres. of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, suffered a fractured left forearm and minor cuts, on Nov. 10, when the car in which he and Frank Betz, of Oak Park, Ill., were riding, collided with another car in St. Louis County, Mo. Mr. Cain was taken to the DePaul Hospital, where he remained for a day or two. Mr. Betz was cut about the face and chin.

Litchfield, Ill.—Charles B. Munday, formerly manager of the Litchfield Mill & Elevator Co., was convicted in the Criminal Court at Chicago Nov. 9 of embezzlement of funds of the State Mill & Elevator of North Dakota. O. L. Spencer, former manager of the State Mill & Elevator, testified that Munday admitted embezzling \$23,000 of the mill's funds. In 1921 Munday was released from Joliet penitentiary after serving one year on account of his connection with the La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank.

CHICAGO NOTES

New members of the Board of Trade include: Sully C. Pecot and Paul S. Zuckerman, of New York City, and Frank W. Tracy, Chicago.

The Atlas Brewing Co. will spend \$500,000 for additional cellars and modernization of the brew house and wash house, of its plant in Blue Island Ave. The cellars will be of reinforced concrete and steel construction, insulated with cork, the insulation covered with vitrified glazed brick. The building will have five tiers of steel storage tanks. The work is to be completed by next March.

Charles N. Weinand, 48 years of age, a member of the Board of Trade for 25 years and wheat pit broker for Lamson Bros. & Co., was found dead of heart failure in the basement of his home at Niles Center, a suburb of Chicago, Nov. 16. He is survived by his wife and two children. Mr. Weinand was a son of John Weinand, who had charge of the cash grain department of the former old firm of Ware & Leland many years ago.

A proposal that the number of directors be increased from 15 to 24 was put before the Board of Trade directors' meeting on Nov. 13, by a delegation of the nominating com'te. It will be voted on at the Dec. 1 meeting of the directors and if approved the new directors will be selected at the annual meeting Jan. 2. At that time eight directors will be elected to serve three years, three to serve two years and three to serve one year.

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L. G. Briede, a former member of the Board of Trade and partner in Wathier, Briede & Co., has opened an office under his own name to engage in a general securities business.

The United Market Service and the Pioneer Grain Service, both operating without license to conduct a brokerage business, were raided by the state's attorney recently. They are reported to have dealt in puts and calls on commodities and usually charged anywhere from 100 to 500% of prevailing rates. Arthur Tuber and William Tuber, of the United Market Service, and Harry Tuber and William Engber (the latter a nephew of the three Tubers), of the Pioneer Grain Service, were taken into custody.

INDIANA

Napoleon, Ind.—Earl Behlmer, of Sunman, has bot the Napoleon Flour Mill.

Greentown, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co.'s elevator opened for business again on Nov. 1, with Bert Symons in charge.

Stonebluff, Ind.—Lowell Jones, a former manager, has succeeded Jesse Gross as manager of the Jones Bros. elevator.

Ambia, Ind.—The Ambia Grain Co. has recently installed a new truck scale and is adding a McMillin Truck Dump also.

Stockwell, Ind.—The Lauramie Grain Co. has equipped its driveway with an electrically operated McMillin Overhead Crane Dump.

Pine Village, Ind.—The new \$30,000 elevator, replacing the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s fire loss of last July, has been completed and is now in operation.

Clermont, Ind.—On Nov. 13 sparks from burning leaves set fire to leaves on the roof of the frame feed mill of Leslie Good and slightly damaged the roof.

Knightstown, Ind.—I am re-engaging in the grain and coal business, succeeding J. M. Hanna in the Knightstown Grain Co. I formerly operated this plant for 8½ years.—O. C. Shirley.

Pine Village, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has transferred Frank B. Ayers, manager of its elevator at this point, to Monon, Ind., to take charge of the elevator the company recently bot there.

Redkey, Ind.—Henry A. Dillon, who formerly operated several elevators here, died at Dayton, O., where he had lived for 15 years, on Nov. 4, at the age of 76 years. He had also been in the grain business at Urbana, O.

Monon, Ind.—Frank B. Ayers, manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pine Village, Ind., has been made manager of the company's elevator here, recently bot from D. L. Brookie, long time owner, as reported in the Journals last number.

Redkey, Ind.—The Redkey Grain Co.'s elevator, Lewis McVey owner and operator, closed temporarily beginning with Nov. 18, because of grain conditions. As soon as conditions warrant, it will be reopened. The feed business and coal yard will continue to operate.

Spiceland, Ind.—Harry Lutz, of Tipton, has leased the Spiceland Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator here and is now operating it. He contemplates leasing another one at Dunreith, in the same county. Mr. Lutz was formerly superintendent of state roads in this district.

IOWA

Clear Lake, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new concrete grain pit, replacing the old wooden one.

Sperry, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. announces that its elevator is under new management, Doyle Ping being manager.

Vincent, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently and took a small amount of currency.—A. G. T.

Havelock, Ia.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, during the night of Nov. 3, and stole \$19.

Sioux City, Ia.—E. A. Fields, of the Fields Grain & Feed Co., is back at work again, having recovered from his recent operation.

Percival, Ia.—At Paul L. Kellogg's elevator the corn sheller, gasoline engine and grain cleaner have been overhauled by the Van Ness Const. Co., in readiness for the new crop.

Toledo, Ia.—By prying open a window, thieves gained entrance to the Toledo Grain Co.'s office during the night of Nov. 10, and stole about \$55. The safe was carried from the office and opened.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Robbers entered the A. D. Hayes Co.'s elevator office, gaining admission thru the scale house, during the night of Nov. 8 and took away cash and checks to the amount of \$850.

Sioux City, Ia.—Pres. Doherty, of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, has appointed the following on the grain com'te for the ensuing year: E. A. Fields, chairman; J. J. Mullaney, and C. W. Kerr.

Hedrick, Ia.—R. L. Jamison, of the Jamison Grain & Lbr. Co. and operator and manager of the elevator here for the past 30 years, died early this month at his home in Iowa City, at the age of 56 years.

Malvern, Ia.—Fire, which developed in a pile of husks and trash outside the Good Elvtr. where corn was being shelled, probably caused by a flying spark, was quickly extinguished with little damage, on Nov. 7.

Story City, Ia.—Gaining entrance by prying open a window, thieves knocked the combination from the office safe of the Farmers Grain Co. and got away with about \$20 in cash, also the office radio, during the night of Nov. 7.

Mingo, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator office was one of four business places here visited by thieves during one night recently. They got nothing from the elevator safe.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Webster City, Ia.—Thieves forced their way into the office of the Bartlett Frazier Elvtr. (heretofore the Trans-Mississippi Elvtr), breaking several panels in doors to gain admission, but got no loot, as money is not kept in the safes.

Colo, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s office was entered during the night of Nov. 10, the safe broken into and a small amount of money taken, also two files, which were afterward found on a road two miles from town. The thieves gained entrance thru a window.

Woodward, Ia.—The Cereal Lactic Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: C. M. Porter, L. V. Porter and E. R. Hurlock; to build, maintain and operate for the purpose of developing cereal compounds in which will be grown bacteria and other organisms.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has taken over the elevator at Wilton Junction. I have been manager for the Davenport Co. at Atalissa, Ia., and am now at Wilton Junction, but manager of both places. We succeeded Fred Kauffman & Son.—Ray Baldridge, mgr. for Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Corwith, Ia.—The Corwith Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 4 a. m., Nov. 14, cause of fire unknown; loss \$10,000; about two-thirds insured. The elevator, which contained 6,000 bus. of corn and oats belonging to farmers, had not been operated for a month, and was to have been sold the following day to satisfy a judgment. Equipment included scales, oat huller and dump valued at \$3,000.

Lone Tree, Ia.—The new 35,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union Exchange was finished by W. A. Klinger, Inc., on Oct. 30, just two days before the agreed time. The elevator, which replaces the fire loss of July 20, is 85 feet high, of wood construction, covered with corrugated iron. All machinery is electrically operated and includes the most up-to-date equipment for handling grain and shelling corn.

Shellsburg, Ia.—Charles E. Beatty, founder of the Shellsburg Grain & Lbr. Co., died at his home near here, after a short illness, on Nov. 7, at the age of 66 years. He was formerly a township trustee, pres. of a local bank and was a director of the grain company he founded for 22 years. Surviving are his widow, one daughter and five sons, one of whom Everett, is manager of the Shellsburg Grain & Lbr. Co.

Casey, Ia.—The equipment of the Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently improved by the installation of a Bender Worm Gear Truck Lift by the Van Ness Const. Co.

Godell, Ia.—A box containing two checks, some other papers and about \$35 in cash was stolen from the safe of the Goodell Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the morning of Oct. 26. A stranger who drove up in a car and inquired for a job at corn picking was suspected of the theft, as he came to the office while the manager was outside. The box with the checks and papers intact but the cash missing was afterward found by two boys while hunting near Belmond.

KANSAS

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas State Agricultural College recently installed a No. 1 feed mixer, furnished by the Grain Mch. Co.

Clay Center, Kan.—The 750-barrel mill of the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. (subsidiary of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Salina, Kan.) is resuming operation after being closed for two years.

Jetmore, Kan.—C. S. Laird and C. H. Guthrie, doing business as the Laird Grain Co., sustained slight damage to their electrical equipment on Oct. 20.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Board of Trade will entertain a group meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at dinner Nov. 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Cave will sing, Sec'y Smiley will dance.

Kansas City, Kan.—A 900-h.p. synchronous motor has been installed and other mechanical improvements made at the plant of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. here, Horner & Wyatt doing the work.

Topeka, Kan.—The equipment of the cleaning department of the Thomas Page Milling Co.'s plant has recently been improved by the installation of a screening scale and other equipment by Horner & Wyatt.

Wichita, Kan.—R. Ward Magill, who has been associated with the company for about 20 years, has been elected pres. of the Kansas Milling Co., succeeding Charles M. Jackman, whose death was reported in the Journals last number.

McPherson, Kan.—The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. has just completed the installation of a 250-h.p. synchronous motor (replacing the former steam plant) and flour mill drive at its plant here, Horner & Wyatt making the installation.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Bruce F. Young, manager of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., of this city, is building a fine large home on his farm near Arlington. The structure is of brick, 125x54 feet, and will have three floor levels, being built on the side of a hill.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The mill northwest of town, known locally as the No. 2 Mill, has been razed and the brick and lumber from it is being used in constructing an addition, 54x60 feet, on the south end of the storage building at the Certain-Teed Mill here.

Topeka, Kan.—Last month the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n held local meetings in nine different sections of the state with a total attendance of 391 dealers besides the omnipotent Sec'y Smiley. Only 26 new members were added, so the sec'y's membership roll has room for many more.

Wichita, Kan.—At a meeting held at the Board of Trade on Nov. 9, called by J. A. Woodside, pres. of the board, to give members of the grain industry an opportunity to express their views regarding the proposed changes in grain standards, unanimous opposition to any change was voiced by nearly 100 grain men and millers present. R. D. Jarboe, of the Federal grain supervision department for this area, stated that the object of the gathering was to get the opinion of those engaged in the grain business as to the advisability of changing the standards that have been in use for the last 17 years.

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Bern, Kan.—Lightning, entering on the power wires, damaged electrical equipment in the elevator of F. A. Derby and Carrie J. Derby on Sept. 28.

Liberal, Kan.—C. M. Light, head of the C. M. Light Grain Co., operating a line of elevators in this state, and widely known in the grain trade, was seriously injured in an auto accident near Satanta, Kan., Nov. 16. Mr. Light is also a member of the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Hamlin, Kan.—Kanel & Miller's elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Oct. 28, who blew open the safe, taking \$14 in cash, and almost wrecked the place. Only the shell of the safe was left, checks and account books were torn up, all doors in the elevator and office left opened and a shotgun stolen also.

Regarding the recent daily press reports that the Hall-Baker Grain Co. (subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.) would offer 22 grain elevators thruout Kansas to growers near them, the Hall-Baker Co. is said to have denied that it has these elevators for sale, and that when they are sold they will be sold back to co-ops. or to new companies locally organized on a co-operative basis.

Topeka, Kan.—New members received into the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n were as follows: Hampton Bros. Milling Co., Fredonia; Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Blue Rapids; Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Co., Wakefield; Snyder Grain & Coal Co., Effingham; Cornelson & Gilmore, Reserve; Alida Co-op. Elvt. Co., Alida; Christensen & Beeler, Junction City; Lemon & Barbee, Sublette; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Morrill.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A movement to force the closing of the C. D. Jennings elevator on the eastern edge of this city was started in district court on October 26, when 20 property owners in the vicinity filed information seeking a temporary injunction. The plaintiffs charge that "obnoxious, offensive and sickening odors" coming from the grain elevator have made their homes unfit for occupancy and have rendered them valueless. After a hearing the plaintiffs asked that the temporary order be made permanent. Several damage actions have been brot against Mr. Jennings since his elevator was erected in 1929, property owners in the vicinity claiming that dirt, dust and smoke around the elevator are a menace to health.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The Wright & Taylor Distilling Co. has secured a 16-acre tract near this city for a new distillery to cost \$475,000.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The old plant of the Bowling Green Milling Co. has been bot by H. W. Monroe, of Memphis, and his son, Harry Monroe, of Jackson, Tenn., who have already started extensive improvements to the plant, which they expect to operate about the first of the year. The plant has been closed for two years.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—At the 51st annual meeting of the Sugar & Rice Exchange, held Nov. 2, Armand J. Scully was re-elected pres.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Demand is good in this market from southern mills for No. 2 red winter garlicky wheat and stocks of this grade in Baltimore elevators are being gradually reduced.—R. C. N.

Pres. Eugene H. Beer, of the Chamber of Commerce, is being boomed by his friends for the appointment to the postmastership of Baltimore under the "New Deal."—R. C. N.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, held Nov. 13, the annual assessment on memberships for the year 1934 was fixed at \$30.—R. C. N.

Pres. Beer, of the Chamber of Commerce, named the following com'ite on grain to serve during November: J. M. Dennis, Gustav Herzer, Jr., Robert D. Sinton and E. H. Beer, Jr.

Plans for the construction of a new unit for the plant of the Federal Yeast Corp. at Colgate Station, on the outskirts of Baltimore, have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings. The proposed structure will be of brick and steel, 38 by 76 feet.—R. C. N.

G. S. Rogers, of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., steamship operators, was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce at the November meeting.—R. C. N.

Geo. E. Morrison & Co., members of the Chamber of Commerce, have been appointed sole distributors for Maryland of the products of the Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Suffolk, Va.—R. C. N.

Benjamin R. Buck, grain broker, who pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with transactions in the Chicago grain futures market, was sentenced Nov. 17 to three years in the House of Correction by Judge Robert F. Stanton in the Criminal Court, this city. Two other defendants, Harry L. Williams and Edith Freas, who with Buck operated the Delmarva Grain Co., pleaded not guilty and are awaiting trial. Customers of the Delmarva Grain Co., scattered thruout nearby states, had expected more than \$100,000 in profits out of the deals they thot Buck had put thru according to their instructions.—R. C. N. [Another report states that the creditors of the Delmarva Grain Co. have filed a petition asking that the company be declared bankrupt, claiming a total of \$145,811 is due them and that the company is insolvent.]

MICHIGAN

Hart, Mich.—E. R. Hubbard & Son sustained slight damage by lightning recently.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property some time ago.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Central Michigan Grain Corp. is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed."

Lawton, Mich.—Sidney Beam, who operated a feed mill here for 53 years, died at his home on Nov. 3, at the age of 84 years.

Gilford, Mich.—A new cleaner and a 10-h.p. enclosed motor have been installed by Wallace & Morley in their elevator at this point.

Traverse City, Mich.—A No. 3 feed mixer has been installed by the Traverse City Milling Co. The Grain Mch. Co. furnished the mixer.

Decatur, Mich.—Our elevator has been resided with corrugated steel siding, new windows have been put in and the office remodeled.—Decatur Elvtr. Co., Inc.

Detroit, Mich.—The Commercial Malt Co. is erecting a plant here to have a capacity for manufacturing 1,000,000 bus. daily of distillers' and brewers' malt, storage capacity of the elevators 500,000 bus. The plant will receive grain by rail, water and truck.

Kingston, Mich.—Joseph Frutchey, pres. of the Frutchey Bean Co., operating an elevator here, was struck by an automobile while crossing a street in Saginaw on Oct. 27, the impact throwing him down the street for 15 feet. He suffered from shock and was badly bruised about the hips and hands, but no bones were broken. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he remained for about a week before going home.

MINNESOTA

Franklin, Minn.—A feed mixer has been installed by the Caven Elvtr. Co.

Wilder, Minn.—The new manager of J. G. Dill & Co., Inc.'s, elevator is Mr. Clark.

Pine Island, Minn.—Plans are reported to be under way to reorganize the elevator company here into a co-operative concern.

Airlie, Minn.—We did not sell the Airlie Elvtr. Co.'s elevator; bids were too low.—John Telford, receiver (Pipestone, Minn.).

Spring Grove, Minn.—O. O. Myhro, manager of the Spring Grove Stock & Grain Co., died at his home recently, at the age of 62 years.

Duluth, Minn.—Application for membership in the Board of Trade has been made by O. M. Smith, of Minneapolis, general northwestern manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Royalton, Minn.—The Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point has been sold to William Grettum, of Little Falls. Mr. Grettum is pres. of William Grettum & Co., grain commission firm, with offices at Minneapolis and Duluth.

Rochester, Minn.—W. D. Prudden, reported in the Journals last number as having purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, has taken a position with the Kellogg Commission Co., which has a branch here.

Ash Creek, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is seeking to prevent (temporarily) the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad from taking up the track of its branch line from Luverne, Minn., to Doon, Ia., permission to abandon it having been given by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as previously reported. The elevator company, which has an injunction against the railroad pending before the commission, claims that its bins are full of grain, purchased with the understanding that it could be shipped out over the Omaha road, and that there is no other means by which the grain can be shipped. It is therefore seeking to prevent taking up of the tracks until such time as its elevator is emptied of grain.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

L. C. Newsome, of the Newsome Commission Co. (feed), of this city, now has his son, Robert L., associated with him in the business.

After being at one location for 31 years, the office of the sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce was moved about the middle of this month to the third floor of the new building.

Edward F. Rheinberger, Duluth grain man, has been named pres. of the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., and will move Dec. 1 to this city, where the company maintains its headquarters.

At the age of 81 years, Andrew N. Arctander, weighmaster for the St. Anthony and the Central Elvtr. Co. here for over 30 years, died on Nov. 11. He had made his home in this city since 1888, at which time he retired as a sea captain. He is survived by his wife and one son.

On Nov. 13 occurred the death of Robert G. Cargill, for many years sec'y-treas. of the Victoria Elvtr. Co., of this city, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade. Mr. Cargill was active in the grain elevator business of this city until two and a half years ago, when ill health compelled him to give up his activities. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

An immediate public hearing for members of the Minnesota board of grain appeals, who were barred several weeks ago by the secretary of agriculture from handling any barley cases, was demanded by Governor Floyd B. Olson in a telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. No reasons were given for suspension of the board members in barley cases, but it is believed the action was taken because of too great liberality in handling disputed barley grade cases. The board has been championing changes in the grades, declaring that they were working against the best interests of the farmer.

MISSOURI

Tarkio, Mo.—On October 27 a short in the starter box in the elevator of P. R. Low and William N. Yale caused a fire which slightly damaged the property.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—On Nov. 12 windstorm damaged the property of the Union Terminal Railway Co.

Springfield, Mo.—A No. 3 mixer recently installed by the Springfield Sales Co. was furnished by the Grain Mch'y. Co.

Boonville, Mo.—Several motors, including a 150-h.p. synchronous motor, a clean grain scale and other mechanical equipment were recently installed at the plant of the Boonville Mills Co. by Horner & Wyatt.

Versailles, Mo.—W. K. Hunter, one of the stockholders of the Morgan County Elvtr. Co., also pres. of the Bank of Versailles, and Harve Sims, another stockholder of the company, bot the elevator property at the bankrupt sale held Oct. 27, at a bid of \$3,000. The property consists of the elevator building, lot and equipment and a dwelling house and lot adjoining. The bid was approved by the court the following day.

St. Joseph, Mo.—An advance in the commission rate for handling grain consignments was voted favorably on by members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, on Nov. 16. The new rate on wheat and rye is 2% of the selling price, with a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. and a maximum of 1c except that when the selling price exceeds \$1 the commission shall be 1% of the selling price. Commission on corn is 2% of the selling price with a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. and maximum of 1c.

Sikeston, Mo.—The Southeast Missouri Elvtr. Co. is a new organization formed to operate the elevators and warehouses formerly operated by the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., bankrupt. Joe W. Scales, operator of a public elevator in Nashville, Tenn., who held a mortgage on the Sikes-McMullin houses, which he bot at a public sale on Oct. 28, is pres. of the new company; Earl M. Allen, formerly traffic manager for the Sikes-McMullin Co., is vice-pres. and manager, and L. M. Schreff, of Sikeston, is sec'y-treas. The elevators and warehouses have recently been repaired in preparation for handling grain. They are located at McMullin, Kewanee, Champion, Juanita, Crowder and Vanduser on the Frisco Railroad, at Minner, Essex and Hunterville on the Missouri Pacific, and at Bell City, Idalia, Dexter and Bernie on the Cotton Belt Railroad.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include J. M. Chilton, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, on transfer from Cowan A. Gray, whose membership sold at \$3,500 net to the seller.

Kansas City, Mo.—On Nov. 20 E. C. Parker, chief of the grain standards division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, met in this city with the personnel of the regional offices of the department in this territory, the meeting being preliminary to the public hearing on revision of the grain standards, which is to be held at some future date.

Kansas City, Kan.—Included in improvements planned by officials of this city on the city's 100-acre levee tract adjoining the Kaw and Missouri rivers, if a loan from the Federal Government of \$1,700,000 can be obtained, is a 1,000,000-bu. elevator, to be leased to private interests. The city plan commission in charge of the project has appointed Horner & Wyatt engineers.

Kansas City, Kan.—The agricultural committee of the Kansas house of representatives on Nov. 17 brot out a bill to authorize the chief grain inspector to appoint "sealers" and to issue rules and regulations to enable farmers to store grain on their farms and get federal government loans on it. A penalty is provided for the breaking of seals on any farm warehouses in which grain is being kept, except by the owner or the holder of a mortgage. The Commodity Credit Corp. will facilitate the loans.

MONTANA

Creston, Mont.—After being idle for several years, the mill here, formerly operated by the Jessup Milling Co., has resumed operations. The property has been taken over by a group of local men, who have remodeled the mill and brot its equipment up to date, operating under the name of the Farmers Milling Co.

Great Falls, Mont.—Representatives of elevator companies and others interested in the grain business met on Nov. 3 in the office of R. W. Skelton, supervisor of the Great Falls district of Federal grain supervision, to discuss proposed revision of Federal grain standards.

Ulm, Mont.—On the night of Nov. 5 the offices of the Montana Elvtr. Co. and Equity Co-op. Ass'n were entered by burglars and 20 gallons of gasoline, three rifles, one coat, two fountain pens and various other articles were stolen. The authorities were notified the following morning and within three days they arrested three men at Lewistown, Mont., who all pleaded guilty to the burglary and were given six and one-half years in the penitentiary. Most of the stolen articles were recovered. Before being sent to the pen they confessed to more than 30 burglaries.—S. E. Paulson, Manager, Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Flour Mills Co. has had Horner & Wyatt install a 400-h.p. synchronous motor in its plant.

Verdel, Neb.—James Vican, of Monowi, Neb., has taken over the management of the elevator here for the Bartlett Frazier Co.

Greenwood, Neb.—The Miller Cereal Mills, of Omaha, will construct permanent cribs for the storage of the corn crop at this point, at Waverly and at Ashland, Neb.

Petersburg, Neb.—A 10-h.p. motor and a set of Van Ness Roller Bearing Boot Bearings is being installed by the Crowell Elvtr. Co. in its local elevator, the Van Ness Const. Co. doing the work.

Omaha, Neb.—Friends of Edward P. Peck, of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., will be sorry to learn that his serious condition remains unchanged. His illness has passed into months.

Hastings, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n the following officers were elected: Pres., Ed. Hubbard (re-elected); vice-pres., J. L. Burt; sec'y-treas., A. M. Brooking (re-elected).

Kimball, Neb.—Our elevator was not placed on sale and is still in our possession.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, by Mary E. Ernst. [The press erroneously reported the sale of the elevator.]

Hastings, Neb.—A meeting was held here on the evening of Nov. 3 for the discussion of the proposed changes in Federal grain standards. Harry Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and Sec'y J. N. Campbell, of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, were present.

Raeville, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. of Omaha, Neb., is having the Van Ness Const. Co. install a 7½-h.p. single phase, totally enclosed, fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor in the cupola, with electric lights and wiring according to insurance company requirements, and also replace the old 4-ton scale with a new 10-ton.

Rockford, Neb.—The Rockford Grain Co. has given a contract for the erection of a 30,000-bu. cribbed elevator, iron clad, to be up to date in every respect, to the Van Ness Const. Co. Equipment will include a 15-ton truck scale, 8-bu. automatic loading scale, 6x12 buckets, roller bearings thruout, a 7½-h.p. totally enclosed B.B. fan-cooled motor. The new elevator will be on the Rock Island Railroad.

Exeter, Neb.—William J. McNeill, with the Russell Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., tore down his two old elevators at this point and is building a modern grain-handling plant. This includes a new 13-inch 5-ply leg belt, with 6x12 16-gage Salem Cups spaced 12-inch centers, Van Ness Overflow Distributor with all steel spouting. The new elevator adjoins and serves a grain annex in good condition, has a grinder room one side, new lean-to office, and the driveway, with three large bins overhead, is 42 feet long by 11 high and 11 feet wide in the clear. The new building is completely covered with galvanized iron, grounded for lightning protection and has an absolutely rat-proof foundation with concrete hopper bins in all deep bins. The plant has 12 large bins and a capacity of 45,000 bus. It will also be equipped with a new double safety manlift, but most of the equipment was salvaged from the two old elevators. A new 8-bu. Richardson Scale will be installed, as the scale from the old house was too slow to take care of the new 3,000-bu. per hour leg. The Van Ness Const. Co. is doing the work.

Kimball, Neb.—L. L. Wilson, who for the past two years has been manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevators at this point, at Dix, Bushnell, Lorenzo and Potter, Neb., and Peetz, Colo., has been transferred by the corp. to Omaha, and Walter Ehlers, grain man and operator of an elevator at Dix for a number of years, has succeeded Mr. Wilson as manager of the elevators mentioned.

Omaha, Neb.—E. A. Lucke was elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange for 1934 at a meeting of the board of directors, Nov. 14. Mr. Lucke has served as pres. of the exchange since Sept. 5, 1933, when he was appointed to fill out the term of C. D. Sturtevant. M. I. Dolphin, of the Dolphin Jones Grain Co., was named first vice-pres.; J. L. Welsh, of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., second vice-pres., and F. C. Bell was re-elected treas. Directors of the exchange in addition to the officers are: J. T. Buchanan, of Omaha Elvtr. Co.; J. H. Weaver, of Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.; J. H. Wright, of Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.; J. A. Linderholm, of Crowell Elvtr. Co., and C. D. Sturtevant, of Bartlett Frazier Co. Frank P. Manchester will continue as executive sec'y of the exchange.



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Omaha, Neb.—All elevators heretofore operated under the name of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., whose headquarters were in this city, will hereafter be operated under the name of the Bartlett Frazier Co., the merger of the two companies having been completed early this month, as previously reported. Elevators are operated at the following towns: Albion, Bristow, Meadow Grove, Monowi, Octavia, Shelton, Verdell, Winnebago and Yutan, all in Nebraska, at Arthur, Audubon, Castana, Council Bluffs, Harlan, Duncombe, Kingsley, Oto, Ross, Smithland and Webster City, in Iowa.

NEW ENGLAND

Milford, Mass.—A No. 3 feed mixer has been installed at Peter H. Manguso's elevator by the Grain Mch. Corp.

Portland, N. H.—The B. M. Varrell Grain Co. recently installed a No. 3 mixer, furnished by the Grain Mch. Co.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Isadore Weill, a commission broker and member of the Produce Exchange, who retired some time ago, died early this month at the age of 59 years.

Lamont (r. d. from Castile), N. Y.—The old stone mill owned by E. Z. Keppin and which was built in 1836, is again in operation for the first time since the World War.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Leopold Stern, of Louis Dreyfus & Co., and Boris Said. Henry G. Kratz is a new associate member.

Owego, N. Y.—The Owego Feed Mills, Inc., has installed a No. 4 feed mixer in the new mixing room recently added to its plant. The Grain Mch. Co. made the installation.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Work on the Hales & Hunter Co.'s new feed mill here is progressing rapidly. H. H. Goff, formerly with R. W. Chapin Co., will be the superintendent of the new plant and M. E. Dickson sales manager.

Newark, N. Y.—A warehouse has been leased here by the Baugh & Son Co., of Baltimore, Md., fish meal manufacturers and wholesale feed distributors. A. N. Temple will be the local manager and operations will start about the first of the year.

New York, N. Y.—Ludwig B. Amerding, well known in the grain trade here, recently became associated with the Continental Grain Co. His first connection with the grain business was as a corn buyer at St. Louis, later being transferred to Chicago. He has been with Parker & Graff since 1912.

Brocton, N. Y.—Vernon Matthews, proprietor of the Brocton Feed Mills for 35 years, has sold his plant and business to Leland Blodgett, due to poor health. This concern, established over 50 years ago, originally manufactured flour and feed but for many years has confined its manufacturing to feed only. The plant is now being operated by the new owner.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Nov. 8 fire broke out in the cupola of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s Dellwood Elvtr., causing \$2,000 damage. Large quantities of grain were damaged by water poured into the elevator bins. The cause of the fire was reported as spontaneous combustion. This elevator has a capacity of 2,000,000 bus., a new unit of 635,000 bus. having been completed late in 1922 by the Fegles Const. Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Balta, N. D.—A 15-h.p. engine has recently been installed in the elevator of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 6, 7 and 8.

Silva, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. has had new iron roofs put on its elevator, the siding railed and the driveway extended. Transmission machinery has also been repaired and replaced with new where necessary.

Armourdale (Rocklake p. o.), N. D.—William Henry has succeeded M. F. Hjelt as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the latter now being engaged in farming near here. Mr. Henry was formerly in the grain business for himself at Crocus, N. D. The Farmers Co. is installing a new engine in its power house.

Medina, N. D.—New iron roofs are being put on the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.

Donnybrook, N. D.—Believed by some of the residents to be a Hallowe'en prank, in some mysterious way the spouts of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator were opened, during the night of Oct. 30, and about 2,300 bus. of hard wheat, durum and flaxseed spilled out. About 1,400 bus. could be salvaged. Entrance was gained to the elevator thru a rear door.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during October were as follows: Farmers Elvtr. Co., Bisbee; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Des Laes; Glenburn Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Glenburn; Hunter Grain Co., Hunter; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Westhope; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Kellys; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Goodrich; Niagara Elvtr. Co., Niagara; E. H. Ray Elvtr., Surrey.

OHIO

Zanesville, O.—The City Hay & Grain Co. sustained windstorm damage to some of the doors in its plant on Nov. 14.

Ravenna, O.—The loss to the Mayhew Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by fire, reported in the Journals last number, was about \$50,000.

Shawnee, O.—A new feed mill has been opened here, to be operated as Mack's Feed Store. A hammer mill has been installed.

Minster, O.—The Minster Milling Co. has added to its equipment one McMillin belt and hand operated Overhead Truck Dump.

Mt. Orab, O.—The Kibler Milling Co. has added to its equipment a No. 3 feed mixer, furnished by the Grain Mch. Co.

Wharton, O.—A. R. Cranmer has installed a No. 3 feed mixer at his elevator, the Grain Mch. Co. making the installation.

Gallipolis, O.—The Ohio River Milling Co., headed by Homer Summers, has its new feed mill on Upper Third Ave. in operation.

Greenville, O.—J. W. Mendenhall has closed his elevator and coal yards while he and his wife are spending the winter months in Florida.

Gallipolis, O.—Ed Resener has sold his flour mill to Ernest D. Laufer, of Arlington Heights, Ill., who is putting the plant in good shape and will start operation this month.

Cleveland, O.—W. Rahe is now sec'y of the General Storage Co., succeeding L. H. Oster, who, as previously reported, is now pres. and treas. of the new Acceptance Storage Co., of Lansing, Mich.

Toledo, O.—Jesse D. Hurlbut, general manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. for the last 16 years and associated with the company for 37 years, has retired. The company manufactures feed and flour.

Newton Falls, O.—Bruce Henderson has been named receiver of the Klingensmith & Griffith mill here, due to action brot by the state superintendent of banks in behalf of the Guardian Trust Co., of Cleveland.

Duval, O.—The Teegardin Grain Co. has awarded contract to build a complete elevator to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., which will also furnish the machinery and equipment. This house replaces the fire loss of Sept. 30.

Payne, O.—Brady Bros. have completed their new 40,000-bu. elevator that replaces the house burned last August, and grain was taken in for the first time on Oct. 30. The elevator is of cribbed construction, up-to-date and equipped with the latest machinery.

McComb, O.—Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n held its monthly dinner meeting on the evening of Nov. 6, in the M. E. Church parlors. Musical numbers were a part of the entertainment. N. G. Bennett was in charge of arrangements and acted as toastmaster.

Naomi, O.—Herman Warnke, manager of the Naomi Grain Co.'s elevator, with which he was connected for more than 27 years, died late in October, at the age of 50 years. He is survived by his wife and four children. Mr. Warnke was well known among Toledo grain dealers.

Paulding, O.—C. H. Bitner, like all other fair-minded elevator owners, objects to paying an exorbitant rental for site on railroad right-of-way, so is joining with his brother sufferers on the Cincinnati Northern Ry. in a protest and petition to the officials of that line for relief from the unreasonable burden. A strong com'te should be able to get quick action.

OKLAHOMA

Corn, Okla.—Additional machinery recently installed by the Corn Milling Co. has increased the capacity of the plant.

Enid, Okla.—Clifford Smith, formerly of York, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s office here.

Forgan, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool has transferred Jake Warner from the managership of its elevator here to that of its house at Hitchcock, Okla.

Hitchcock, Okla.—Jake Warner, local manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool's elevator at Forgan, Okla., has been transferred to this point, where he will manage the elevator here.

Chelsea, Okla.—Earl Smith has taken over the mill formerly operated by the late U. S. Jeffries and operation has been resumed under the management of Mr. Smith's son, Philip. Corn meal and other products will be manufactured.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Reiter Grain Co. has bot the business and equipment of the Sentinel Grain Co. from Dr. C. M. Tracy. The equipment of the two companies will be used by the new owners but the business will be continued from the Reiter Grain Co.'s office.

Bison, Okla.—A frame addition is being built to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator under the supervision of H. Ames, only stockholders of the ass'n or those they may designate being employed in its construction. The addition will give about 20,000 bus. additional capacity to the elevator.

Bluejacket, Okla.—Lightning is believed to have been the cause of the fire that destroyed the Earl Russell elevator, the loss of which was reported in the Journals last number. Insurance of \$2,500 was carried on the building and \$1,500 on the grain. Mr. Russell owns another elevator across the railroad track from the one that burned.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Hamilton Milling Co. has recently opened a 60-barrel mill here for the manufacture of flour and mill feed.

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Portland, Ore.—L. J. Elmaleh, formerly associated with L. Dreyfus & Co. at their foreign headquarters in Paris and in Tokio and New York, has been named manager of their Portland offices.—F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash.—The Kaul Feed Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Nov. 8 Journals, is the reorganization of a former company of the same name into a co-operative enterprise. Installation of a feed mill is planned for the near future.

Eugene, Ore.—The new plant of Crabtree's Feed & Seed Co. has been completed. Equipment includes a complete line of feed grinding and mixing machinery, several new machines having been installed, among them a pellet machine for poultry feed. The new plant has good trackage facilities.

Waitsburg, Wash.—W. H. Younger, who was formerly connected with the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., has been appointed manager and a director of the company. He has recently been manager and treas. of Alco Flour, Inc., of Los Angeles, Cal. The Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. has about 200 elevators. It has been in business 68 years.

Jerome, Ida.—Fire broke out in a feed grinding mill at the elevator of the Jerome Milling & Elevator Co. at 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1, but the presence of mind of employees, who seized a hand chemical extinguisher hanging nearby, saved the elevator, the fire being put out before the arrival of the fire department, the only damage being to the clothes of the employees.

Portland, Ore.—Terminal spout charges on wheat of 10c a ton has been removed on export shipments for at least the life of the North Pacific export subsidy deal. This charge has been applied on full cargo lots going to other than Oriental ports. This is expected to remove the rate differential against wheat at Portland as compared with British Columbia shipments.—F. K. H.

Waterville, Wash.—A group of local citizens recently appeared before a session of the department of public works and entered strenuous objection to the application of the Consolidated Freight Lines on the ground that if it were given a permit such action would endanger operation of the Waterville Railroad Co. and heavy investments in elevators and warehouses at both Waterville and Douglas.

Kamiah, Ida.—The Vollmer Clearwater Co.'s Warehouse that burned last month (as reported in the Journals last number) contained 50,000 bus. of grain at the time of the fire, it being possible to salvage between 12,000 and 15,000 bus. The warehouse was 200 feet long and 505 feet wide, and was among the first, if not the first, warehouse erected in this section. The building was insured.

Corvallis, Ore.—Bondholders of the Fischer Bros. Milling Co., which has been in financial trouble for some time as previously reported, have come to an agreement by which each is given a share of the property. Some of the bondholders have bot the flour mill from the receivers and formed the Merchants Milling Co. and will carry on a flour business only. Fred Fischer has bot the feed plant from the bondholders and it will be operated as the Benton Milling Co., with August Fischer as manager. Real estate has been accepted by still other bondholders in settlement of their claims.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Langford, S. D.—Frank McGovern, of Berkmere, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, and has moved his family to this point.

Watertown, S. D.—Watertown Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,500; incorporators: L. T. Morris, Agnes Morris and Alfred Green. Mr. Morris and associates own a mill here, which they contemplate remodeling, as reported in the Journals last number.

Watauga, S. D.—The Watauga Flour Mill burned at about the noon hour Saturday, Oct. 21. The mill had been closed for several days on account of a breakdown, and the repairs were expected the day of the fire. It was reported doubtful if the mill will be rebuilt.

Lake Andes, S. D.—Mail addressed to the local manager of the Sheldon F. Reese Elevator Co. is returned by the post office marked "Unknown, unclaimed," altho it was reported recently that the Reese Co. had taken over the J. T. Scroggs Elevator and would remodel and re-equip it.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota has prepared a good program (tentative) for its 27th annual convention, which will be held Dec. 5, 6 and 7 in this city, Widmann Hotel headquarters. A number of good speakers have been arranged for, in addition to discussions and questions on certain topics, one of which will be the proposed changes in Federal grain standards. The banquet and entertainment will be held in the Masonic Hall, at 6:30 p. m., Dec. 6, with I. L. Demaray, manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. of this city, as toastmaster, and C. H. Conaway, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, the main speaker.

SOUTHEAST

Rome, Ga.—On Oct. 24 the Theo. Stivers Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage to one of the motors in its plant.

Madison, Fla.—S. Owens and W. F. Stewart have organized the Madison Milling Co., to deal in feed, grits and cornmeal.

Portsmouth, Va.—Francis H. Shelby is the plant manager of Allied Mills new 300,000-bu. elevator and soy bean plant.

Hazlehurst, Miss.—Machinery is being installed in the new feed mill of the Hazle Trading Co., headed by Mr. Zama.

Staley, N. C.—The Staley Milling Co.'s business has been bot by the Julian Milling Co., of Greensboro, N. C., which will operate the plant as a branch.

Birmingham, Ala.—Clarence H. Dinson, formerly with the Wood & Crabbe Grain Co., of this city, is now sec'y to J. H. Downs, city commissioner of public safety.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Hobbie Elevator Co. (an old, established company, subsidiary of the Hobbie Co., wholesale grocers), incorporated; capital stock, \$2,000; to manufacture cornmeal and flour.

TENNESSEE

Newport, Tenn.—The Newport Mill Co., which filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy some time ago, was sold at auction recently. For many years this was one of the leading mills of this section.

Franklin, Tenn.—The Franklin Warehouse & Elevator Co. is a new firm here, headed by J. D. Partlow, formerly of Nashville, which is now in operation, having bot property formerly owned by W. H. English & Son.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Bob Taylor, Jr., and Ira T. Johnson have organized the Dyersburg Hay & Grain Co. and have leased the old concrete mill plant for the purchase and sale of feedstuff. Bob Maxey is buyer for the new company, whose plant opened for business on Nov. 15.

TEXAS

Sherman, Tex.—The oats manufacturing plant of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. began operating Nov. 1. The plant, which is the first of its kind in the Lone Star State, has a capacity of 100 tons per day. It manufactures oatmeal for human consumption and oat products for mixed feed manufacturers.

Littlefield, Tex.—The Peyton Packing Co. is erecting a new feed mill on its property near here, new and up-to-date grinding and feeding equipment to be installed, for the feeding out of a large number of cattle this winter. This company is one of the largest feeders in the Southwest, until this year feeding its cattle in El Paso, but due to the high freight rates on feed is moving part of its feeding operations to this point.

WISCONSIN

Durand, Wis.—The Red Feed Mill is being remodeled and new machinery installed.

Poynette, Wis.—Jamieson Bros. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the addition of a No. 3 feed mixer, installed by the Grain Mch. Co.

Taylor, Wis.—Mrs. J. J. Redmond has sold her mill, known as the Taylor Feed & Produce Co., to Lee Casper and Harry Chrisinger, who took possession Nov. 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malt Co., Inc., proposes to issue 80,000 shares of preferred and 60,000 shares of common stock at a total price of \$1,800,000.

Hurley, Wis.—The Northern Warehouse Co. has opened a new warehouse here, to be under the management of A. C. Johnson. It will handle a complete stock of feeds, flour and farm produce.

Ellsworth, Wis.—John Lowe has severed his connection as local manager of the Junkman Elevator Co.'s elevator and has opened a feed business in the warehouse formerly occupied by W. J. Buckner on the railroad right-of-way. He will handle grain, feed, seed and flour and will mix feeds.

Grimms, Wis.—The elevator here operated during the past few months by Charles Freiherr, who as reported in the Journals last number, is in financial difficulty due to his son's selling the farmers' grain stored in his father's elevator, has been taken over by Clifford Reinemann, who will operate it with his father, Edward Reinemann, of Reedsville. This is the old Frosch elevator, disposed of by the family to Freiherr several months ago. Young Freiherr, who disappeared after the grain shortage was discovered, is the object of a country-wide search.

From Abroad

The Grain Elevators bill has passed the Argentine Senate and become law. The purpose is to speed up construction more rapidly than has been done by the Association de Cooperativas Argentinas.

The Nazi government of Germany has undertaken to fix the price of all farm products on a rising scale until June 30. A different price is set for each of the 11 areas into which the country has been divided.

Wheat imported into Belgium must pay a tax of 100 francs per metric ton (12 cents per bushel current exchange). While not strictly a customs duty levied by the government, this tax which has been effective since Aug. 17, 1933, is collected by certain specified offices of the Mill Owners Ass'n which is authorized to import all wheat. An import permit is granted those who pay the Ass'n the specified tax. The sum of money raised in this manner will be used in paying a bounty to Belgian wheat producers.

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Field Seeds

Waldo, Wis.—Paul Buelke has engaged in the seed and feed business.

Okeechobee, Fla.—D. P. Berry & Son have engaged in the seed business.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hudmon Seed Co. has taken a new location in Union Street.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Eason-Morgan Co. has succeeded the Durban-Williams Seed Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here Dec. 2.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lyndon M. King of Northrup, King & Co. recently sustained minor injury in an automobile accident.

Minneapolis, Minn.—An additional tract of land has been purchased by Northrup, King & Co. for proving and testing seeds.

Rochester, N. Y.—Fred B. King, pres. of the Mandeville & King Co., died Oct. 24 after a two years' illness. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., and joined the seed company in 1892.

The clover seed midge, common to England and America in destruction of clover seed, is typically two-brooded, the second brood overwintering in the larval stage. White clover is resistant to its attacks, but red clover is susceptible.

Minnesota farmers had returned 37.83% of their seed loans when they matured Nov. 1. Loans were made in all but two counties. Of the \$476,195 loaned to 6,379 farmers in the state a balance of \$296,066 was unpaid. Dealers buying the resulting crop must look out for liens.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Allied Mills, of Chicago, has purchased the business of the Seaboard Seed Co. R. S. Apfelbaum, manager of the Harrisburg branch, will remove to Philadelphia to take charge. A warehouse will be retained at Harrisburg. H. W. Doughton, of the Seaboard Seed Co., will be in charge of imports and exports.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The West Virginia seed law is now in effect. The seed law requires that certain information as to purity, germination, and the amount of weed seed, etc., be stated on a tag attached to the container. This enables the farmer to determine the seed that best fits his purpose. Field agents of the state department of agriculture will make inspections in different parts of the state to detect violations.

Germination tests on well-matured Korean lespedeza seed, made by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture at monthly intervals from November, 1931, thru March, 1932, showed a rapid decrease in hard-seed content and a corresponding increase in germination for each sample each month but very little change after March. Germination tests on Korean lespedeza should be delayed to get a reasonably accurate indication of germination on planting.

Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n Formed

On a call issued by Walter E. Bass, seedsmen of Arkansas met at Fort Smith Oct. 31 and organized the Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n. Officers elected were: R. S. Lee, pres.; H. A. Payne, vice-pres., and W. E. Bass, sec'y-treas.

Breeding Borer Resistant Corn

Further progress has been made in efforts to produce strains of corn markedly resistant to European corn borer by crossing native varieties with Maize Amargo, inbreeding, and selection. Maize Amargo, it was established, has a heritable characteristic making it resistant to borer attack.

From crosses between Maize Amargo and native corn, strains evidently may be selected which apparently are as resistant as pure Maize Amargo. Belief that such resistance is due to late maturity of the resistant lines was not warranted since some of the most highly resistant were as early as the very susceptible Duncan, while some susceptible lines were much later. That resistance in selected Maize Amargo × native corn inbreds is not due to lack of vigor was demonstrated by the susceptibility of the native corn × native corn inbreds equally lacking in vigor, and by the continued resistance of selected blends of Maize Amargo × native corn inbreds, such blends having regained full vigor and productivity.

Guilty of Misrepresentation in Sale of Seed

S. W. Pike, Seedsman, Inc., of St. Charles, Ill., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop certain misrepresentations in the sale of seed, among which is the assertion that certain products will be furnished free of charge.

Printed on post cards which were sent to prospective purchasers, was an announcement that the company would send free of charge, two dozen giant Darwin tulips, five packages of assorted flower seed, one package of new Everblooming Easter Lily and a catalog, all for five names of friends who love flowers, and for 20 cents to cover packing and postage. It was also announced that if the proposition were accepted in ten days the prospective customer would be sent free of charge a beautiful, hardy Chinese regal lily bulb.

The Commission found that in fact the products so offered to the public as free were not supplied free of charge, or without compensation to the company, and the cost of the products purported to have been given free of charge was included in the price purchasers were required to pay for products bought from the company in accordance with the terms of its various so-called free offers.

The International Grain & Hay Show

Visitors to the International Grain and Hay Show which will be held in Chicago, Dec. 2nd to 9th as a department of the International Live-stock Exposition will be greeted with one of the most instructive and interesting-displays ever assembled during its fifteen years, according to Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is Director in charge of this great annual exhibition of farm crops.

Entries in the eighty-eight classes of the Show have been received from every part of the United States and Canada. While some sections of the country have suffered from adverse crop conditions this year other sections have stepped in and more than made up their quota of exhibits. Cash awards of over \$5,000 and more than fifteen hundred ribbons will be awarded as well as several valuable trophies.

The show is of unusual importance this year because for the first time in its history it is being underwritten by a group of public spirited commercial interests including several prominently identified with the grain and feed trade. In addition the International Crop Improvement Ass'n representing twenty-seven state and Canadian crop improvement organizations is actively co-operating in its management.

The small grain entries will be judged by A. L. Stone of Wisconsin, H. R. Pettigrove of Michigan, Clyde McKee of Montana and James Laughland of Ontario.

The corn judging committee will be composed of J. C. Hackleman of Illinois, A. T. Wiancko of Indiana, R. F. Crim of Minnesota, P. H. Stewart of Nebraska, R. D. Lewis of Ohio, and one of the leading corn judges of Iowa.

E. B. Wells of Kansas and G. R. Quesenberry of New Mexico will make the awards in the sorghum classes while George S. Bridge and H. H. Whiteside of Chicago will pass upon the bales of hay.

The official weighing and classifying of the samples will be done by H. P. English, A. F. Nelson, John Sheedy and W. F. Shanahan of the Federal Grain Supervision, Chicago.

Many of the states and provinces have already announced that they would send official representatives to take charge of the competitive samples shown from their section.

In addition to the competitive contests, there will be an outstanding display of educational exhibits covering a wide range of subjects. Michigan State College will show the advantages of planting sugar beets on the land withdrawn from wheat and corn production, North Dakota Agricultural College will present the story of the development of corn varieties which easily mature as far north as the Canadian line.

Purdue University will demonstrate the results of using soybeans in feeding cattle, the University of Illinois will have an extensive motion display covering among other subjects valuable information on soybeans, corn and the uses of soils, the Illinois Department of Agriculture will present the lessons of weeds and nursery stock by using living specimens, and the Corn Industries Research Foundation will show what is done commercially with corn. Another feature will be an exhibit of one hundred twenty-five varieties of new crops developed by the agricultural experiment stations.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEED TESTING Special Introductory Offer

Alfalfa—Clovers—Timothy
Purity \$1—Germination Free
Moderate Prices on Other Seed Tests
NATIONAL SEED LABORATORY
Board of Trade Bldg. Toledo, O.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

A group of six outstanding crops will be installed this year in the Crops Hall of Fame. Indiana has nominated Johnson County White corn for this honor, Nebraska Turkey wheat, Canada Chancellor peas, North Carolina Mammoth soybeans, Iowa No. 105 oats and North Dakota Flax. This is the second year that the Hall of Fame has been in existence and it has already attracted wide-spread attention.

The International collegiate crops contest will be conducted on the opening day. The International Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in Chicago during the Show.

Kentucky Seedsmen Organize

The Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n was organized by seedsmen who met Oct. 31 at Louisville, Ky. Martin J. Yopp was elected pres.; Wm. P. Hall, first vice-pres.; P. P. Kiser, second vice-pres., and O. T. Hall, sec'y-treas.

A membership com'tee was appointed, consisting of Alfred Chesheir, Charles S. Brent and Charles M. Scott; and a legislative com'tee comprising Charles D. Ross, A. B. Mahan and Owen T. Watts.

Indiana Corn Show

Plans for the Indiana State Corn Show and the International Corn Show were developed by the officers of the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n at a meeting held recently at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. The State Corn Show will be held during the annual Agricultural Conference at Purdue, Jan. 8 to 12, while the International Show will be held at Chicago during the Live Stock Exposition, which opens on Dec. 2.

Newton Halterman, of Rushville, president of the ass'n, has urged that Indiana make an extensive showing of corn this year. While Indiana has won the international crown eleven times during the fourteen years in which the show has been held, the number of entries during the last few years has declined, and he declares it is highly important that Indiana be adequately represented in order to protect her prestige. Indiana corn growers are eligible to show in two new classes of smooth white and yellow corn, in addition to the regular dent corn classes.

Similar corn classes are available in the state show and both shows offer premiums for soybeans, oats and wheat. Premium lists for both can be obtained from the sec'y of the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n at Purdue University.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The \$1,181,000 suit of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n against the Farmers' National Grain Corp., alleging the latter sought to wreck the Ass'n by withdrawing financial support, has been dismissed without prejudice on motion of the plaintiff.

Seed Movement in October

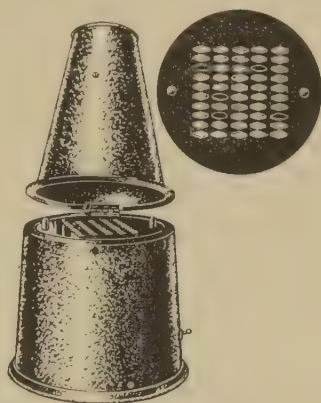
Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED		Shipments	
Receipts		1933	1932
Chicago	93,000	97,000	7,000
Ft. William	29,813	179,360	315,756
Minneapolis	335,250	695,630	460,248
Montreal	3,921	.....	142,750
Superior	30,974	294,024	153,618
Vancouver	575	186	65,000
KAFIR AND MILO		.....	128,809
Los Angeles	6,000	56,400	.....
Wichita	1,300	3,900	1,300
SORGHUMS		.....	.....
Cincinnati	.....	1,400	.....
CLOVER		.....	.....
Chicago, lbs.	1,350,000	1,649,000	554,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,175,655	561,230	375,000
TIMOTHY		.....	4,995
Chicago, lbs.	1,092,000	6,223,000	872,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,181,910	388,900	2,010,000
		149,505	58,940

A New Seed Tester for Disease and Germination

R. J. Johnstone and James F. Reed have developed a new device for determining the germination and healthiness of grain and seeds that reduces the time element involved from two days to two minutes and increases the accuracy to such a fine degree that disease, blue-eye, etc., previously indiscernible to the naked eye, now show up at a quick glance in this new tester.

The accompanying illustration shows the device. It is round, measuring about 9x12 inches. The base is of cast iron, and the top half of lacquered aluminum. An electric light is set within a reflector in the bottom half, covered



New Johnstone Grain Germination and Disease Tester.

with the non-glare glass, over which is placed a plate containing the kernels of the grain to be examined. The strong light illuminates the interior of the kernels, much as an egg is candled. The top half of the device is folded over this plate permitting observation thru the magnifying glass. A special plate is provided for each size of grain and seeds,—three in all. The large opening obviates eye-strain.

Fifty perforations on the two larger plates and 100 on the smaller seed plate, enable one to figure percentages quickly. All of the kernels on the plate are visible at the same time.

Every fine detail has been perfected from the size and shape of the reflector, the non-glare glass, the plates to hold the different grains, and the exact focus of the lens with the grain, so that the percentage of germination,

diseased and imperfect kernels are revealed instantly.

The device opens broad fields inasmuch as it shows up characteristics such as slight forms of mould. Federal supervisors and state inspectors are quite enthusiastic over the device.

Mr. Johnson has been in the grain business all of his life, which predates the Spanish-American war. He ran a line of country elevators in the Minneapolis territory and worked on the Minneapolis exchange floor. He gave the idea for this machine in March of this year to his brother-in-law, Mr. Reed, who aided in perfecting it.

Exchange of wheat for flour can not be made free of tax unless at the mill door, according to the interpretations of the regulations by the Internal Revenue Dept. It may be done at a mill elevator across the track from the mill. This interpretation ignores the principle in the law that the producer should have flour from his wheat free, irrespective of the distance from the mill to the point of exchange.

Length of Life in Seeds

By J. W. ZAHNLEY,

Kansas State Seed Laboratory

Thirty lots of seed representing five groups of sorghums and five lots of millets taken from the 1927 crop are included in these tests to determine how old crop seed may be and still be fit for planting. The samples had been stored in bottles in the seed laboratory and tested in the spring of 1928 and in the fall of 1928, 1929 and 1930. Five samples each of sorgo, milo, kafir, feterita, millet, and sudan were used.

The average germination of each group of five lots of seed in the winter and spring of 1928 and the germination percentage at the end of one, two, and three years is given in the following table:

	New	Germination		
		1 year.	2 years.	3 years.
Sorgo	95	91	84	78
Yellow milo	96	85	83	66
Pink kafir	97	96	94	86
Feterita	94	88	79	68
German millet	95	94	93	88
Sudan grass	95	92	85	80

The tests show that sorghums and millet of good quality retain vitality fairly well if stored in small quantities, with low moisture content, and kept dry. In some instances three-year-old seed would be suitable for planting. Yellow milo and feterita lost vitality more rapidly than sorgo, sudan, kafir, or millet.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

for all

Grain
Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER



Henry Ford Elevator, Dearborn, Mich.
Equipped with HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
for Soy Beans

Tell Us Your Wants

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Grain Carriers

Loadings of grain and grain products for the week ending Nov. 4 amounted to 31,036 carloads, against 29,872 for the like week of 1932, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

Discontinuance of government operation of barge lines was favored by 1,808 to 160 in the referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Why should the Government engage in the transportation business?

Abandonment of 48 miles of road by the Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co. between Columbia and Maxie, Miss., is to be authorized under a recommendation by Examiner Jameson of the I. C. C. The Government might build a canal between the two towns.

A towboat, the Warner, has been built by the Inland Waterways Corporation, with a pilot house that can be lowered to pass under fixed bridges on the Illinois Waterway, and again raised by hydraulic machinery. The largest of the barges to navigate the upper Illinois River carries 45,000 bus. of grain.

To meet truck competition the Canadian National Ry. has published an all commodity rate for the Ontario peninsula that includes pick up and delivery. The same flat rate is made, whether on foods, clothing, furniture, tools or machinery. The railroad will lose on light and bulky articles not solicited by the trucks, but will obtain an increased tonnage of commodities hitherto going to the trucks.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Ex-lake rates on grain have been readjusted effective Dec. 7. For export to New York, Boston and Norfolk the rate will be, wheat, 10.83; corn and rye, 10.95; oats, 12.29; and barley, 12.74 cents per 100 lbs.; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 10.33; 10.45; 11.79, and 12.24 respectively. The domestic rate to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore will be wheat, 20.67; corn and rye, 20.79; oats, 20.13, and barley, 20.58 cents per bushel.

Rock Island, Ill.—The barge canal terminal built in 1931 at a cost of \$400,000 has proved a losing proposition for the city, and the council voted Nov. 13 to advertise it for sale. The city leases the terminal to the Inland Waterways Corporation at 15c per ton on all freight handled, but the gross receipts have been only sufficient to pay the insurance during the 2½ years of operation. Why should a city build transportation terminal for the Waterways Corporation?

Chicago, Ill.—The U. S. District Court on Nov. 6 upheld the validity of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission raising switching rates in the Chicago district to the interstate level, over the objections by the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Indiana Public Service Commission. Effective Nov. 20 rates on shipments carried over one state line are boosted 2½ cents to 3 cents for 100 pounds; two line haul rates are boosted 2½ to 3½ cents and three or more line haul rates are raised 3 to 4 cents. Attorneys for the shipper complainants said the matter would be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The I. C. C. on Nov. 17 denied a petition of the Illinois Commerce Commission for a 60-day suspension of the order.

The U. S. Navigation Co. has filed a protest with the N. R. A. charging that the proposed code would eliminate independent steamship operators, alleging that "the code discriminates against tramp ships and occasional carriers by empowering voting majorities of their competitors to deprive them of a voice in fixing rates and other conditions upon their operations. There can be only one motive for the scheme of rate-fixing by majority voting control as proposed in

this code—higher rates to shippers. The proposed code, if approved, will result in increased rates and decreased business for American exporters. The proposed scheme of rate-fixing by voting majority, even if it were fairly administered by the majority, will create an inflexible rate system. An inflexible system of rates cannot fail to hamper American exports."

Annual Meeting of Industrial Traffic League

W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner and sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was elected vice pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League at its annual meeting at Chicago, Nov. 8. The pres. is F. M. Renshaw, traffic commissioner of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and the treas. is Roy W. Campbell, of Chicago.

The league voted to adopt the following recommendation by the Legislative Com'te:

In the recent report from the general counsel of the Ass'n of Railway Executives it is contended that if no power of suspension is to be exercised over rate changes which may be published by water and motor transport lines, then in such event the power of suspension of changes in railroad rates should be repealed. To meet this situation the report makes the following suggestion:

"The carriers propose, therefore, that paragraph (7) of section 15 of the act be amended by attaching a provision that there shall be no power of suspension on the part of the Commission of any rate filed by a carrier and contained in a tariff to which there shall be attached an affidavit of the chief traffic officer of the carrier that the changes in the rates are necessary to meet the competition of carriers not subject to the provisions of the paragraph."

Your com'te recommends that the League oppose the foregoing proposal or any proposal which involves a curtailment of the power of suspension as set forth in section 15, paragraph 7. On the other hand, an enlargement of that power as advocated by your com'te under the preceding subdivision of this report, would seem to accomplish in a large measure the purpose which the rail carriers have in mind. They would be permitted to publish rates on short notice to meet unregulated competition and then if any shipper or other person could show that rates so authorized violate any provision of the act, the Commission could suspend the same at any time within thirty days after the effective date of the rate and the rates would be investigated by the Commission as in other cases of suspension orders. We believe that the proposal here submitted by your com'te should be sufficient protection to the rail carriers under the existing conditions.

The following recommendation by the executive Com'te was adopted:

We therefore, recommend that section 16, paragraph 1, be amended so as to provide that where, after hearing, the Commission shall find upon proper complaint that any rates, fares, or charges previously prescribed by it or found not unreasonable have become unreasonable or otherwise in violation of the act because of changed conditions or in the light of new and additional evidence, the Commission shall have the right and power to award damages to the extent, and for the period, in which it finds such rates, fares or charges to be unlawful, subject to the period of limitation elsewhere provided.

The question of what constituted a "wire notice" within the meaning of Rule 4-E was discussed in connection with attempts made by carriers so to classify telephone messages and an informal ruling upholding that practice made by the Commission's Bureau of Service. The committee was instructed to seek a reversal of that ruling and, failing that, to have the rule amended to call for "commercial wire" notices.

The directors chose the following executive com'te for the ensuing year: W. P. Libby, chairman; G. A. Blair, I. P. Haynes, J. W. Bingham, J. S. Marvin, H. J. Wagner, E. C. Nettles, H. D. Rhodehouse, M. M. Emmert, A. J. Sevin, J. S. Davis, C. T. Vandegrift, J. A. Coakley, A. G. T. Moore, J. L. Bowlus, traffic mgr. Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Charles Seal, J. W. Montigney, F. A. Doebber, F. B. Townsend, R. B. Coapstick.

Food and foodstuffs are not covered by the retail code.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25872, Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., vs. N. Y. C. By division 5. Dismissed. Rate charged, 25 cents, on wheat, Wauseon, O., to Ligonier, Ind., there milled into flour and re-forwarded to Davenport, Ia., applicable, the allegation being that it was inapplicable. There was no specific commodity rate from Wauseon to Davenport when the shipments moved.

A new basis of rates on clean rice to Lake Charles, La., for interstate, export or coastwise movement beyond has been ordered by the Commission, division 4, in No. 23809, Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. of Louisiana, Inc., vs. Brimstone Railroad & Canal Co. et al., and sub-number thereunder, Board of Commissioners, Lake Charles Harbor & Terminal District vs. C. R. I. & P. et al., to be made effective not later than February 8.

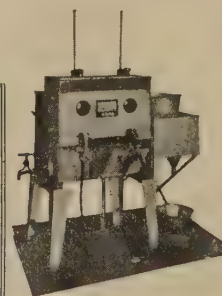
No. 24088, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. and a sub-number, J. G. Peppard Seed Co. v. same. By division 3. Upon further hearing amounts of reparation due under the findings in this case in 181 I. C. C. 571, determined. In the former report the Commission dealt with a rate of 81 cents on sweetclover seed applied on shipments which moved between Jan. 2, 1929, and Aug. 1, 1931, between points in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Dakotas, on the one hand, and destinations in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, on the other, and from points in the first mentioned group of states to St. Louis, Mo., Peoria and Chicago, Ill., and points taking the same rates, or rates based thereon. They were found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rate. Commissioner McManamy dissented in part.

Warns Farmers Against Holding Too Long

By TRAVELER

GEORGE POTGETER, enterprising son of Henry Potgeter, Steam Boat Rock, Ia., who carries on and continues to improve the business his 80-year-old parent built up since the days of blind-horse power for elevating grain, does not hesitate to take an aggressive, business-getting view of conditions in talking to his farmer patrons.

In an advertisement in his local paper George says: "We will have some more inflation scares in the new year that will bulge the price. When it happens, sell, don't wait for more than 40 cents."



PROFIT

is assured by using correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT.

Official Brown Duval Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
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Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel Testers
Emerson Dockage Kickers
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Why Not
ELECTRIFY

YOUR MOISTURE TESTER?

Our equipment used by the Government Grain Inspection Depts. and thousands of mills and elevators.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The oil mill marketing agreement has been definitely set for hearing Nov. 27.

San Francisco, Cal.—Cheapening of the dollar made possible the export of 1,000 tons of alfalfa meal recently.

The code of trade practice of the National Hay Ass'n is expected to be incorporated as a group under the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Feed Dealers Ass'n recently held its semi-annual banquet at the summer camp of R. L. Wiles on the Cumberland River.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Ironized Yeast Co. is having a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington on alleged misrepresentation in the sale of its products.

Pasadena, Cal.—The California Alfalfa Products Co. had a hearing Nov. 15 before the Federal Trade Commission's trial examiner at Washington for alleged misrepresentation in sale of food products.

The Central Limestone Processing Ass'n met at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10 to draft an amendment to the code of the American Lime Ass'n that will permit the manufacturers of pulverized limestone to come under the same code.

With the help of high vacuum distillation F. H. Carr and W. Jewell, experimenting in England, prepared a much more active concentrate of vitamin A than any heretofore prepared. In rat feeding trials .0006 mg. daily gave slightly better growth than .001 mg. (one unit) of international standard carotene. This dosage likewise cured xerophthalmia.

Portland, Ore.—The trucking law came in for full discussion at the meeting Nov. 9 of the Portland and Southern districts of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n. A com'te was appointed to have changes made either in the regulations or the law, to minimize the objections to its enforcement. Floyd Oles gave a report on the drafting of the feed code and of the work done at Washington. Leslie Walrad and Frank Burlingham were elected to the code com'te.

Although crushed oyster shell and ground limestone are not concentrates in the usual sense of the word, they are, indeed, very concentrated sources of calcium, which is the mineral element most commonly lacking in feeding stuffs, the dried milks, fish meal, and packinghouse byproducts being noteworthy exceptions. Oyster shell is superior to limestone because it has a uniformly high content of calcium, whereas the latter varies greatly in composition. The high-calcium content limestones which do not contain too much magnesium are, however, probably just as good as oyster shell.—H. W. Titus.

Hay shippers will be interested in the new quarantine regulations No. 19 recently issued by the Washington state department of agriculture to prevent the spread of the alfalfa weevil. Alfalfa hay and other hay and cereal straw, as packing or otherwise, shall be prohibited entry into the state of Washington from Utah and Wyoming, certain counties in the state of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and California, listed as infested territory. Chopped hay, alfalfa meal or mixed meal which contains infested alfalfa will be admitted into Washington from infested territory from mills which are approved by the director of agriculture. Such approvals shall

specify in the case of each mill whether such shipments can be made during the entire year of from Nov. 1 to Mar. 31. Other regulations cover the movement of these products. Salt grass from Utah comes under the regulations; also potatoes; alfalfa meal milling machinery and other implements used in the baling, milling, harvesting or threshing of alfalfa.

The Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n calls attention to the possibility that acreage not devoted to cotton may be planted with corn and reduce the demand for northern grown corn. The sec'y of agriculture has power to determine the use to be made of the acres taken out of cotton production, and in 1933 permitted cotton land that was plowed up to be planted to late corn. This puts the government in an anomalous position, of paying out money to cut the acreage of corn in the North and permitting it to increase the corn acreage in the South. This will help the farmers, in a pig's eye.

Feed Control Officials Meet

The 25th annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials was called to order at Washington, D. C., Nov. 9 by Pres. W. C. Geagley of Lansing, Mich.

MR. GEAGLEY recommended a uniform type of feed bulletin to prevent misinterpretation, uniform analysis methods, and the creation of a central com'te to pass upon the merit of new products.

L. E. BOPST, College Park, Md., made his annual report as sec'y-treas.

C. A. CODDINGTON, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Cauyuga, N. Y., brought up the matter of the code for feed manufacturers, which was discussed.

P. B. DUNBAR, a government employee at Washington in the food, drug and insecticide administration, spoke in favor of the Tugwell bill, which he said would require the same honesty in advertising as is required on labels.

F. D. BAIRD, Harrison, N. J., reported a great increase in the use of cod liver oil in recent years, and urged greater accuracy in laboratory testing of vitamins.

M. H. GIVENS, of the Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill., explained how better results are obtained when yeast is included in the ration fed to poultry and cattle, and suggested proper storage for these feeds.

H. A. HALVORSON, St. Paul, Minn., who is well informed on the difficulties of controlling batch mixers in Minnesota, added to his previous statements on this serious problem. After R. M. Field stated that it had been found impossible to bring the batch mixers under the manufacturers' code it was decided to appoint an investigator to develop suggestions for the next meeting, in addition to the plans mentioned by Mr. Halvorson for bringing the batch mixers under control of the feed control officials.

H. R. KRAYBILL, Lafayette, Ind., told of dried buttermilk and meat scraps.

A number of new definitions were adopted. OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: M. Bailey, of New Haven, Conn., pres.; W. B. Griem, Madison, Wis., vice pres.; L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md., sec'y-treas. G. L. Bidwell, Washington, D. C., and H. R. Kraybill, Lafayette, Ind., were elected to the executive com'te.

Washington Concentrate Dealers Must Register

The Department of Agriculture of Washington has called attention to the state law that all feed concentrates sold in the state must be registered. The state laws define concentrated commercial feed stuffs as:

The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs" as used in this Act shall include linseed meals, coconut meals, gluten feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewer's or distiller's grains, malt sprouts, feeds made from ground cereals or by-products therefrom, including slaughter-house waste products when sold as feeds, mixed feeds, and mixed meals made from seeds or grains, and all material of similar nature used for food for domestic animals, condimental feeds, stock feeds, and all patented proprietary or trade stock and poultry feeds for which nutritive value is claimed, but it shall not include hay or whole hay or whole seed, or unmixed meals made from entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn or other cereals, nor wheat flour or other flours. (Sec. 7016, Rem. Comp. State.)

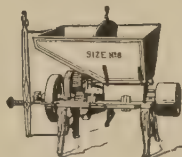
Sec. 3 of Chapter 85 Session Laws of 1933 reads as follows:

The manufacturer, importer, mixer, distributor, agent or vendor of such concentrated commercial feeding stuff and/or commercial fertilizer as defined in section two of this act and/or livestock remedies before selling, offering or exposing for sale or distributing in the state of Washington, shall pay to the director of agriculture on or before the first day of June, 1933, and on or before the first day of April of each calendar year thereafter, the registration fee of \$6 for each registration made, which fee shall be paid into the state treasury and used exclusively for the maintenance and for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Vitamin A in Eggs with Pale Yolks

Most grain and feed dealers and poultry feeders know that yellow corn, green alfalfa leaf meal, green grass and other feeds containing carotene are essential to the health and production of laying hens.

Vitamin A in poultry feeds has a marked effect on growth, maintains health, promotes egg production and increases the fertility of the eggs. These interest the poultryman because he is primarily interested in profitable production from his flock.

The carotenoid pigments, the carotenes and the xanthophylls, have a marked influence on the color of the egg yolk. Every poultryman knows that the more greenstuffs he feeds the more color will be found in the egg yolks. The depth of the yellow color is an indication that the hens have eaten foods containing generous amounts of vitamin A.

But lack of a deep yellow egg yolk does not necessarily mean lack of vitamin A in the feed. It may simply mean another way of getting the hen to take her vitamin.

Experiments on hatchability of eggs at the U. S. Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md., showed that hens on diets nearly devoid of yellow pigments, but with a cod liver oil supplement, produced nearly colorless eggs which were equal to or possibly richer in vitamin A content than highly pigmented eggs produced on a normal diet of yellow corn, alfalfa leaf meal and cod liver oil. This would appear to indicate that marine products, particularly those of liver origin, constitute a potent supplementary source of this vitamin, for production of eggs with pale yolks, such as some markets demand.

Packinghouse Byproducts

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Meat meal, or tankage, and meat-and-bone meal are two very valuable by-products of the packing house. These feeding stuffs, as manufactured during recent years, contain different graded amounts of protein; thus, one may purchase meat meal with a crude protein content varying from 50 per cent to between 70 and 80 per cent, and meat-and-bone meals ranging from 60 per cent downward.

The names of the packing house by-products vary somewhat from one locality to another. Meat scrap and meat meal may be identical in gross chemical composition; however, the former is usually a more coarsely ground product. The same may be said of meat-and-bone scrap and meat-and-bone meal. The more coarsely ground products are generally used for feeding poultry, altho the finely ground products may be used as well.

Just as the quantity of protein in these products varies over a rather wide range, so does the quality also vary. In general, the protein is rather well balanced and ranks in quality just below that of milk. However, due to the process of manufacturing, the quality has been found to vary almost from one batch to another. Much depends upon the temperature used and the length of time it is applied. On an average, those products which are processed at low temperatures for a relatively short time are the superior ones. It is predicted that eventually most packing house by-products of this nature will be processed in vacuum driers for as short a time as possible and at as low a temperature as is compatible with the type of raw material used.

Tankage, or meat meal, and meat-and-bone meal are excellent sources of calcium and phosphorus and contain, as well, appreciable amounts of sodium and chlorine. As a matter of fact they often contain rather too much calcium and

phosphorus (derived from bone) and would be of greater value in some cases, especially for poultry, if they contained less.

There is but little reliable information about the vitamin content of these byproducts. Such information as is available indicates that they are, as now prepared, quite variable as sources of the vitamins. They may contain some vitamin A, but the amount is usually negligible. The same may be said about their content of vitamin B. In general, these products contain some vitamin G but their content of this factor varies considerably.

Meat meal and meat-and-bone meal are excellent supplements to diets of the cereal grains and other plant products. Their supplementary value depends chiefly upon their content of relatively high quality protein and the fact that they are good sources of both calcium and phosphorus.

Preventing Slipped Tendons in Chickens

Studying means of producing efficient growth and development of poultry without the occurrence of slipped tendons, the Texas Experiment Station fed Single Comb White Leghorns of like breeding.

The data developed shows that, even in rations having satisfactory mineral balance, another factor, or food material, is necessary in the ration if slipped tendons are to be prevented. Wheat gray shorts and rice bran contain appreciable amounts of this preventive material and oat groats and possibly cottonseed meal and whole-pressed peanut screenings may contain lesser amounts of it.

Approximately 14% of the chicks developed slipped tendons when fed a ration composed of yellow corn meal 73%, dehydrated alfalfa meal 5%, dried buttermilk 18%, ground oyster shell 1%, bone meal 1%, salt 1%, and fortified cod-liver oil $\frac{1}{8}$ %, but when 20% of wheat gray shorts replaced a like amount of yellow corn meal in the basal ration none of the chicks developed slipped tendons. The ration with the wheat gray shorts produced greater gains with lower feed requirements than the ration without the wheat gray shorts.

The number of chicks developing slipped tendons was less, the gains were greater, and gains were made with less feed when 5% or 10% of rice bran or 10% or 20% of ground oat groats replaced an equal amount of yellow corn meal in the above ration than when these feeds were not used.

The gains in live weight were greater and the feed requirements were less when 6% of meat and bone scrap or cottonseed meal replaced an equal amount of dried buttermilk in the ration composed of 73% yellow corn meal, 5% dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 18% dried buttermilk, 1% oyster shell, 1% bone meal, 1% salt, and $\frac{1}{8}$ % fortified cod-liver oil. When 6% whole-pressed peanut screenings replaced 6% of the dried buttermilk, and 10% of wheat gray shorts and 5% of rice bran replaced corresponding amounts of yellow corn meal in the above ration the gains were better than those obtained with the original ration, and they were made with less feed.

A ration composed of yellow corn meal 44%, dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal 5%, dried buttermilk 6%, cottonseed meal 6%, meat and bone scrap 6%, wheat gray shorts 20%, rice bran 10%, oyster shell 1%, salt 1%, and fortified cod-liver oil $\frac{1}{8}$ % is recommended for growing chicks in battery brooders. The chicks fed this ration in these experiments made rapid gains with low feed requirements and very few slipped tendons occurred. The rice bran may be replaced by yellow corn meal. Whole-pressed peanut screenings is not recommended in this ration.

How to Use Wet Mash

By H. D. MUNROE, formerly Professor Poultry Extension, Penn. State College

A wet or moist mash for laying pullets, if used properly, will serve the purpose of a safety valve.

Pullets that are laying around fifty per cent and show no signs of dropping in production need not be fed a moist mash.

A flock of birds laying 50% and still on the increase should be fed a moist fattening mash each day. Give the birds all that they will eat in twenty minutes. They should consume between two and three pounds per hundred birds per day. This fattening mash will have a tendency to slow up production and help to keep the birds in good flesh. It is not advisable to add milk to a fattening mash.

If a pullet flock is not laying 50%, a feed of moist laying mash each day will have a tendency to increase production. If the flock is molting or for other reasons the production is dropping off, mix the moist laying mash with milk. The milk is an added stimuli and works well in extreme cases.

If a careful poultryman will use a moist mash right, extreme high or low production can be prevented.

Ten pounds of dried skimmilk in every 100 pounds of laying mash provides the right amount of vitamin G needed in the production of eggs that hatch.

Plans are going forward with over 90% certainty for a repetition of our Egg Laying Contest and Model Poultry Farm next year, only on a larger and more efficient scale.—Harvey C. Wood, executive manager, A Century of Progress International Egg Laying Contest, Chicago.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feed Iodine Where Needed

In some parts of the country the feed crops are deficient in iodine, and the farm animals do not get sufficient iodine, especially during the autumn and winter. A deficiency of iodine in the ration stunts growth, decreases milk and egg production and contributes to the birth of weak and deficient offspring.

Where iodine deficiency has been proved on any farm the ration of the animals on that farm must be supplemented with iodine for best results. The iodine makes it possible for the animal to assimilate other minerals necessary for health.

The mineral requirements of a dairy cow are particularly high inasmuch as a cow giving four gallons of milk per day secretes in the milk 1 oz. of lime (CaO) and 13/10 oz. of phosphoric acid (P₂O₅). Either she must get this supply of mineral from her feed and water supplies or else rob her own body of these minerals.

It is common knowledge that a cow may lose as much as 20% of the mineral matter of its skeleton during a single lactation period. This means that minerals must be constantly fed to stem this heavy drain. If assimilation or use of these minerals is largely dependent upon the secretions of the thyroid gland and these secretions in turn are dependent upon sufficient iodine, one readily realizes the importance of feeding sufficient iodine in order to obtain high milk production, and at the same time reduce feeding costs.

Monroe, at the Ohio State Experimental Station, in his work with dairy cattle found that the addition of a small amount of iodine to the rations of cows resulted in a 9% increase in milk flow and a corresponding saving in feed costs.

Orr, of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, in commenting on the use of iodine for dairy cattle writes:

"In the case of milk cows, a German experiment station has reported increased milk yield of from 8 to 10 per cent as a result of giving potassium iodide." For example, in tests with 70 Wisconsin dairy herds (1,124 cows), over a period of a year the iodine group showed in their monthly records a 4.7% increase in milk production over those not fed iodine.

Iodine also has the added faculty of preventing disease and, in many cases, breeding troubles, both real problems for every dairyman.

Orr, in his "Minerals, Metabolism and Disease," covers this point by saying:

"Iodine deficiency accompanied by a depletion in the thyroid in this element appears to be associated with decreased reaction to certain toxæmias."

Tired of Keeping Books

By OBSERVER

Ray Beckley, Missouri Valley, Ia., who retired from the feed and milling business in 1929 and went to California, has returned to open a feed and seed store. When he left, his books bore the names of customers owing him a total of between two and three thousand dollars. When he returned the books were unchanged.

As a trade-getting gesture Mr. Beckley publicly announced that every account would be marked "paid in full." "The people who owe these accounts have been unfortunate," he declared. "I want them to feel that all is square between them and myself."

But the new store is known as "Beckley's Cash Feed & Seed Store." Mr. Beckley has had enough of book accounts.

The Farm Credit Administration lent \$62,324,000 in September, \$84,545,000 in October, and now has outstanding \$1,870,444,217. Every irresponsible farmer who has no intention of paying will try to get this easy money. Then the grain buyer will have to look out for government liens on the grain offered him.

Finely Ground Oats More Digestible

Digestion trials with pigs at the Institute of Animal Nutrition, Cambridge University, England, showed marked differences in the extent to which pigs were able to digest oats, ground to varying degrees of fineness. The digestion coefficient of the organic matter in crushed oats was 56.7 per cent; in farm-ground oats, 67.5 per cent; and in Sussex-ground oats, 75.9 per cent. On the basis of 100 lb. of dry matter consumed, pigs were able to digest 72.7 lbs. of organic matter from Sussex-ground oats, 65.4 lbs. from farm-ground oats, and 55.2 lbs. from crushed oats.

Even in the finely ground state oats were somewhat inferior, from the standpoint of digestibility, to barley meal for pigs. On the basis of digestible organic matter 1.1 lbs. of Sussex-ground oats, 1.2 lbs. of farm-ground oats, and 1.5 lbs. of crushed oats will be needed to replace 1 lb. of barley meal. In the two separate feeding tests neither the partial nor total replacement of barley meal with farm-ground oats exerted any significant effect on the rate or economy of gain.

The oil from oats brought about no detrimental effect on carcass quality.

Interpretation of California Sales Tax

Harry L. Say, assistant director of the sales tax division, San Francisco, Cal., has recently made the following interpretation of the state sales tax law:

The retailer who sells feeds to commercial producers of poultry and animal products is not, strictly speaking, making a sale of goods which are to be resold; therefore persons entitled to purchase feed exempt from the provisions of the sales act should give to the seller a certificate stating the purpose for which the feed is to be used. If such a certificate is taken, it enables the retailer to overcome the presumption that it is a retail sale. The certificate may be given for a period of six months, and in the event the purchaser desires to revoke the certificate, he should do so in writing.

When billing customers who are entitled to give such a certificate, the dealer could enclose the certificate, and when the remittance is made, it could be signed and returned by the purchaser of the feeds.

Receipts from the sale of field seeds, such as grain, alfalfa, etc., are not taxable if the products raised therefrom are to be sold.

Receipts from the sales of poultry supplies such as burners, incubators, etc., are taxable. Such materials are consumed by the poultryman in his business and are not purchased for the purpose of resale.

Receipts from sales of powders and other medicinal remedies are taxable. The exemption only applies to feeds.

Receipts from sales of fertilizer are taxable.

Receipts from sales of sulphur used for spraying trees, or processing fruit, are taxable.

Receipts from the sales of spray machinery are taxable.

Receipts from sales of bale ties are not taxable if the buyer is reselling the ties with the hay; however, if the hay is consumed in the business of the purchaser, receipts from sales to him are taxable.

Receipts from the sale of tanglefoot are taxable.

Receipts from the sale of straw which is used for bedding purposes are taxable.

If "half ground and hay salts" are used to cure or process hay, the gross receipts from the sale are taxable.

In the very near future, tokens will be issued to aid the merchant in passing on the amount of tax for which he is liable. (These tokens will be used for sales in small amounts when such sales are subject to the tax).

Results of Grinding Nails

By TRAVELER

Mr. Jeter, of Jeter & Boston, Yorkville, Ill., had a sadly battered nail on display. The nail had hidden itself in a bushel measure of corn he was cracking on a burr mill as chicken feed for a patron. When the nail found its way thru the throat of the mill to the grinding plates it lodged against the stationary burr. The revolving burr sheared from it a shower of sparks and the friction turned it white hot before the mill could be stopped. When removed from the mill, and cooled the nail bore the imprint of the corrugations on the stationary burr, and half of it had been sheared away longitudinally by the revolving burr.

Be it said to the credit of the mill that only one plate was cracked by the abuse, and to the credit of Mr. Jeter that he lost no time in releasing the burrs and shutting off the power. Every grinder ought to be protected from tramp iron. Elevators cost more than grinders, and many times as much as modern separators for removing tramp iron.

The wage cost of flour has been increased an average of 4.8c per barrel under the president's re-employment agreement.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	2,265	4,642	125	952
Cincinnati	660	1,562	...	...
Los Angeles	12,166	13,420	...	...
Minneapolis	481	794	...	...
Montreal	882	...	663	568
Peoria	330	140	140	30
San Francisco ..	456	615	...	...

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1 1/4 lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Feeding Irradiated Yeast to Cows

Milk from cows fed about 300 g of irradiated yeast daily was found to be highly antirachitic and prevented or cured rickets in infants in an experiment reported by A. F. Hess and others in the Journal of Biological Chemistry.

While the yeast used had a very high concentration of vitamin B₁₂, the titer of this vitamin in the milk was not increased. Yeast feeding did not increase the phosphorus, calcium, or ash content of the milk nor the inorganic phosphorus or calcium content of the serum. Feeding excessive nontherapeutic amounts of irradiated ergosterol caused a slight but definite rise in the calcium, phosphorus, and ash content of the milk and a rise in the concentration of calcium and especially of phosphorus in the serum. These increases were less marked in the milk of cows producing a large volume of milk daily. When irradiated yeast was fed in excessive quantities the blood contained about 1 unit of vitamin D per 1.5 g, and the same amounts were found in the blood of cows fed about three times as much irradiated ergosterol.

Cows receiving 300 g of irradiated yeast daily excreted about 25 per cent of the vitamin D ingested in the feces, but none was recovered from the urine. Histological examination of various organs showed no lesions on the cellular structure or blood vessels of cows fed excessive amounts of irradiated ergosterol over long periods, and analyses of the bone ash showed the percentages to be within normal limits. It was determined that the lower the daily production of butterfat the higher was the concentration of vitamin D in the fat, and also that the greater the daily production of milk the greater was the total number of vitamin D units in the milk altho the units per quart may be lower.

Skimmilk in Pig Ration

Pigs receiving six pounds of skimmilk per head daily made the most rapid and economical gains at the Wisconsin Station. This is one-fourth less than the amount indicated by Henry's early experiments, and equally less than the amount suggested in the feeding standards in use today. The explanation seems to be that when skimmilk is used to balance a ration already well supplied with minerals and vitamins, less skimmilk (or less protein) is necessary than has been commonly recommended.

However, it is not implied that feeding an even smaller amount of skimmilk, as for instance only two or four pounds daily per pig, gives a still higher value for skimmilk. Quite the contrary, for then the ration is not balanced, and the experiment just completed indicates such rations give slower and less economical gains.

The highest value realized from the skimmilk was from the pigs receiving a part of their necessary protein supplement from vegetable sources, i. e., linseed meal and wheat middlings. The ration was balanced by approved feeding standards. The vegetable protein supplement increased the rapidity of gain and decreased the cost of feed required to produce these gains.

On the other hand, slow and expensive gains followed a ration, balanced from the standpoint of protein by the inclusion of wheat middlings and linseed meal, which contained no skimmilk or animal protein supplement. It is evident that adding limited amount of skimmilk to such a ration is highly advisable.

The practical application of the experiment is the recommendation that dairymen desiring to secure the maximum returns from skimmilk fed to hogs will do well to use a ration which contains ample minerals (principally lime) and vitamins. They will also plan to supply approximately half of the protein portion of the ration from vegetable sources like linseed meal or wheat middlings. The skimmilk will be added on a basis of three or four pounds daily per pig throughout the feeding period. Where an

abundance of skimmilk is available on the farm or where it may be cheaply obtained, much larger amounts than are discussed here may be economically fed to pigs. Per unit volume skimmilk will then not be worth as much as when fed more sparingly with other protein concentrates and grain. With an abundance of skimmilk it is then unnecessary to feed any minerals other than salt, or iodized salt.

Corn Gluten Feed

Corn gluten feed is recognized by all dairymen and poultrymen as one of the most economical sources of protein offered to the manufacturer of commercial feeds.

Corn gluten feed is palatable, highly digestible and averages 1,614 lbs. of total digestible nutrients to the ton, supplying crude protein at a cost far below its replacement value in many grains and grain products.

No. 3 yellow corn will average 9.4% crude protein. This is the whole grain including the germ. After the germ has been removed, together with the starch content, and the balance of the grain balanced with the corn solubles, the resultant product is corn gluten feed averaging 25.5% crude protein.

The average digestible analysis of corn gluten feed is as follows: Dry matter, 86%; crude protein, 85%; fat, 85%; fiber, 76%; nitrogen free extract, 80%. The process of manufacture raises the protein content of Anheuser-Busch corn gluten feed to almost three times that of the original corn from which it is produced. Many of the cars average 27.5% crude protein. To figure the value of corn gluten feed, based upon the crude protein basis, divide the average crude protein content 25.5 by the amount of protein contained in the product required for comparison. An example: The average crude protein in corn gluten feed is 25.5%. To figure its replacement value in No. 3 yellow corn containing 9.4% crude protein divide 25.5 by 9.4 and the answer 271 is the amount of No. 3 yellow corn required to secure the same amount of crude protein as contained in 100 lbs. of corn gluten feed.

The following table may be of assistance in figuring the economical value of corn gluten feed as compared with other feedstuffs:

Products	Average Crude Protein P. C.	Required to Replace Protein Lbs.	Total Crude Protein P. C.
Corn No. 3.....	9.4	270	25.3
Barley	11.5	220	25.3
Oats	12.4	204	25.2
Wheat	12.4	204	25.2
Hominy feed	10.6	239	25.3
Wheat bran	16.0	154	25.2
Wheat midd.	17.4	147	25.4
Corn germ meal....	22.6	112	25.4
Corn gluten feed....	25.4	100	25.4

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for February delivery:

	St. Louis	Kansas City
	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 7.....	15.40	17.50
Oct. 14.....	14.85	17.40
Oct. 21.....	15.60	18.60
Oct. 28.....	16.10	19.00
Nov. 4.....	15.85	18.25
Nov. 10.....	15.75	18.75
Nov. 16.....	16.00	18.30

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at various markets during October compared with October, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1933	1932
*Chicago	12,753	12,566
*Cincinnati	180	180
†Los Angeles	12,330	2,430
*Milwaukee	675	420
*Minneapolis	1,802	1,280
*Peoria	11,140	8,630
†San Francisco	390	258
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.		

Cottonseed Cake and Alfalfa for Lambs

Four feeding trials were conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry in cooperation with the Texas Experiment Station to determine the feeding value of cottonseed cake in a ration with whole threshed milo and alfalfa and in a ration with whole oats and alfalfa. Another object was to compare lamb-fattening rations using different common grains with alfalfa hay as the roughage. Other purposes of the trials were to compare ground threshed milo and ground threshed hegari with the whole grains. A comparison of light feeder lambs was also made with medium-weight feeder lambs.

Cottonseed cake in rations with either threshed milo or oats and alfalfa produced greater gains, effected a considerable saving of grain and alfalfa, and produced more finish on the lambs.

Ground ear corn with husk, threshed milo, wheat, and threshed hegari gave satisfactory results when fed with cottonseed cake and alfalfa although the lambs fed shelled corn made greater gains and had more finish than any other lot in these trials. The oats-fed lambs made satisfactory gains but they did not attain as high a finish as the milo-fed lambs in the same feeding period.

Grinding the threshed milo or threshed hegari did not increase the efficiency of the ration.

Light feeder lambs did not attain the same finish as the medium-weight lambs in the same feeding period, however, they required less feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The lack of finish was probably due to the fact that they were not as fleshy at the beginning of the trial.



A Symbol

THE Yule log—symbol of Christmas through the ages. On the great holiday the lord of the manor threw wide the doors, and misery and squalor were forgotten in the cheer of the boar's head and wassail.

Customs change, but the Christmas spirit is ageless. Today millions express it by



the purchase of Christmas Seals—the penny stickers that fight tuberculosis—still the greatest public health problem. Your pennies will help pay for free clinics, nursing service, preventoria, tuberculin testing,

X-rays, rehabilitation and other important work such as medical and social research.

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

A Conveniently Arranged Indiana Elevator

A model of convenient arrangement is the new elevator of C. G. Wolf at North Liberty, Ind. This 15,000 bu. cribbed structure is clad with 28 gauge iron, with the roof bonded to the sides and the sides grounded for lightning protection. The plant is 22x89 ft. on the ground, 30 ft. to the top of the bins, 25 ft. more to the top of the cupola. Under the entire plant is a deep basement with 10 ft. ceiling.

The 12x50 ft. driveway is fitted with a 20-ton truck scale. In the adjacent office is the type-registering beam for the scale.

Back of the scale are three receiving pits, one of them fitted with an ear corn drag to serve the Sidney corn sheller that operates in conjunction with the boot of the ear corn leg. Just inside the entrance to the driveway is the pit that serves the Jay Bee hammer mill.

TRUCK and wagon loads of grain are dumped with a Sidney overhead traveling truck lift, fitted with a reversible master geared motor. The three dumps have capacity for 200 bus. of grain each.

Each of the two legs have 16 inch rubber covered cup belts, carrying 14x7 inch cups. Each leg is driven by a 7½ h. p. enclosed geared motor, having the speed reduction unit built integral with the motor. One motor transmits its power direct to the head shaft thru a 5-strand V belt. The other transmits power by the same means to a jack shaft, thence, thru a spur gear, to the head shaft.

Three bins over the driveway are used to serve farm trade. These, with four overhead bins and five deep bins give 15,000 bus. storage room.

The overhead bins in the main elevator leave a clear working floor for the 100 bu. hopper scale, thru which outbound weighing is done.

A Sidney manlift facilitates passage between the basement, the working floor and the cupola for the operator. In the cupola is a No. 5 modern cleaner, run by a motor, thru an Osborn drive. Cobs and dust from the cleaner are discharged into a 16x24 ft. cob house. In the basement is the Sidney corn sheller, driven by a 15 h. p. motor thru a V belt drive. A bypass around the sheller into the boot is provided for small grain.

GRINDING is done with a No. 3 Jay Bee hammer mill in the basement. This is run by a 40 h. p. motor, thru a V belt drive. The drag from the pit to the hammer mill is controlled by a Reeves variable speed drive.

Adjoining the elevator on either end is a warehouse. One of these is 12x22 ft. and is used for storing cement, twine, field seeds, and similar items. The other warehouse is 45x22 ft. In it is the Sidney 1-ton vertical feed mixer, the sacking spout from the meal collector of the hammer mill, and storage room for flour and feed. A 5 h. p. motor runs the mixer. Mr. Wolf manufactures a line of poultry feeds under his own "Liberty Brand."

All wiring in the elevator is encased in heavy rigid conduits. Controls are assembled on a switchboard on the working floor.

One man operation of the elevator is made convenient by having the office adjoining the drive-way. The two-room office is 9x24 ft., lined with varnished veneer.

Mr. Wolf deals in grain, field seeds, flour, feed and farm products and supplies. Part of his equipment is a truck for serving the farmers. For housing this and his own car he uses the basement under the large warehouse. Entrance to it is down a double ramp at the end of the warehouse.

Mr. Wolf believes in advertising. Seizing opportunity when his new plant was opened, he ran a page announcement in the local paper, showing a picture of his new elevator, and enumerating the services and products he has to offer. This was followed with re-prints of the ad placed in every mail box of the rural section he serves.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The cottonseed meal market has been backing and filling most of the week. The market showed exceptional strength early in the week and absolutely reversed itself toward the end the net change being very small. The market seems to have been inclined to follow the lead of the grain market rather than conditions adherent to the cottonseed meal industry. Conditions surrounding the market are certainly most peculiar with the price of cotton seed meal declining in the face of an extremely strong and advancing market for the raw material.

Cottonseed has advanced to a price higher than anything yet seen since the movement began resulting in the closing down of many mills on account of the inability to secure prices for the commodity equal to those which they are paying for cottonseed. This is causing the lack of offerings on the part of the mills but the technical position of the future market appears to be against an advance. There are very few speculative shorts in the market and most of the speculative interest is long and carrying hedges against actual meal, therefore those desiring to take profits must look only to another long to relieve him of his contracts.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

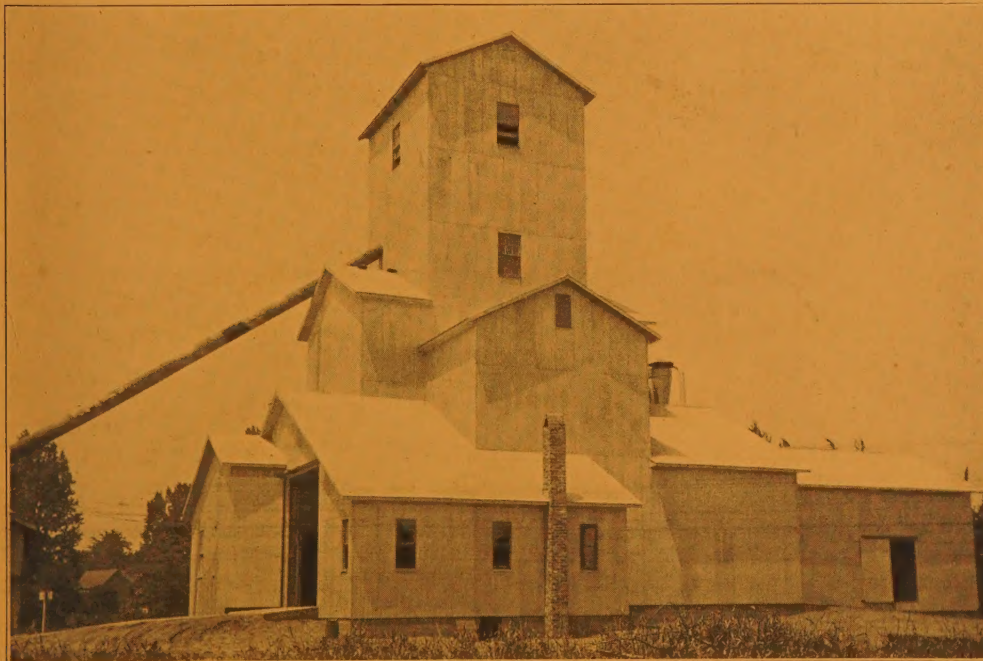
"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplifying book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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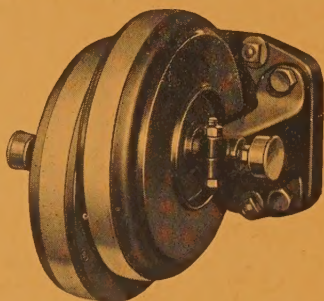


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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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